

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY Illustrated REVIEWS



March
1898

Edited by ALBERT SHAW

THE RUSH TO THE KLONDIKE.

One Hundred Thousand Prospectors This Year—Is there Room Left for New Claims?—The Output This Season and in the Future—The Methods of Mining and Living—Characteristics of the Country.

BY SAM STONE BUSH. WITH THIRTY ILLUSTRATIONS.

AN AUTHENTIC ARTICLE FROM FIRST-HAND OBSERVATION.

ZOLA AND THE ANTI-JEWISH CRUSADE.

I. THREATS OF A NEW ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S DAY.

II. M. DRUMONT, WHO RINGS THE TOCSIN.

AN INTERVIEW by Valerian Gribayedoff.

III. DR. NORDAU ON THE JEWS AND THEIR FEARS.

AN INTERVIEW by Robert H. Sherard.

IV. M. ZOLA ON FRENCH ANTI-SEMITISM.

AN INTERVIEW by Robert H. Sherard.

THE PREVENTION OF LYNCHINGS.

BY

EDW. L. PELL, D.D.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

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II. THE DE LOME LETTER AND THE CUBAN SITUATION.

ELECTION SCHOOLS IN ST. LOUIS.

BY

WM. F. SAUNDERS.

IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

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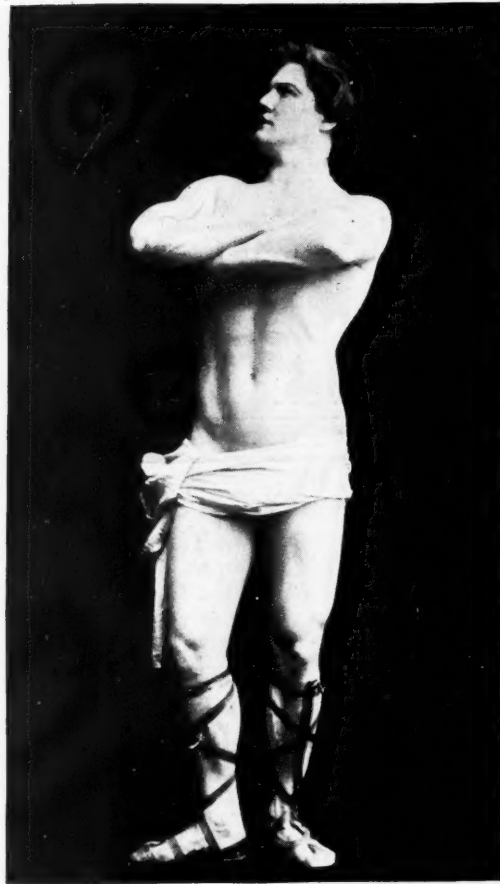
MANY OTHER SUBJECTS IN PICTURES AND TEXT.

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Athlete
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THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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EMILE ZOLA, from a new drawing by Gribayedoff.

(See page 309.)

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NO. 3.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*The Destruction
of the
"Maine."*

Between 9 and 10 o'clock on the night of February 15 the United States battleship *Maine*, lying in the harbor of Havana, was destroyed and sunk by an explosion. The sacrifice of life was great, including a large majority of the ship's men. Some of the officers, it is said, were visiting on board another ship in the harbor, and so escaped all injury. Of the officers who were on board at the time of the explosion, including Captain Sigsbee, commanding the vessel, all were rescued but two. This is due to the fact that the officers' quarters were toward the stern, while the explosion was relatively near the bows, in the more immediate vicinity of the quarters of the crew. The number of men killed seems to have ex-

ceeded 250. Many of the survivors were severely injured. It is supposed that this shocking occurrence was caused by fire communicated



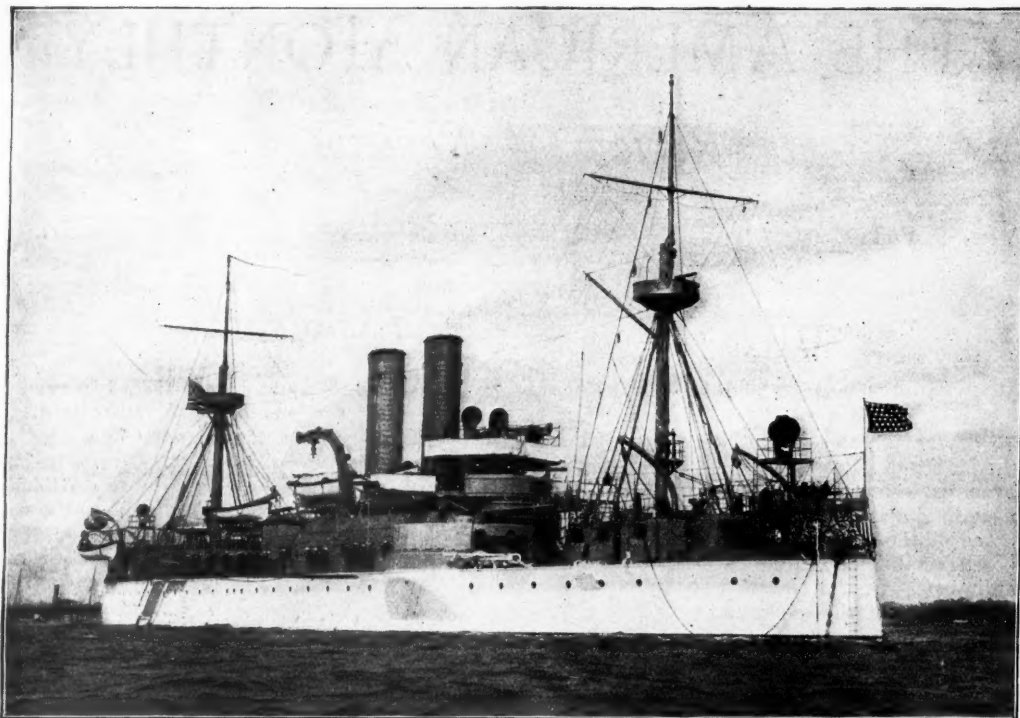
CAPTAIN SIGSBEE, OF THE
"MAINE."



REAR ADMIRAL MONTGOMERY SICARD, U. S. N.
(In command of the American fleet.)

in some way to a carefully guarded magazine where explosives were stored. Whether the firing of the magazine was a pure accident or a fiendish plot will perhaps never be known. Our record last month announced the sailing of the Atlantic squadron to the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, and the assembling at the Dry Tortugas as a rendezvous of a very formidable American fleet. Some days later, on January 25, by order of the Navy Department, the battleship *Maine* took leave of the rest of the fleet and proceeded to the harbor of Havana. There had been serious rioting in the

Cuban capital, and it was considered that the American consulate and the interests of the United States in general would be better safeguarded by the presence of an American man-of-war. The Spanish Government had formally expressed its entire acquiescence in this plan, although the movement looked enough like the entering wedge in a policy of intervention to occasion much hostile comment on the part of the Spanish newspapers. It was at once announced that as a return courtesy the Spanish cruiser *Vizcaya* would at the earliest possible moment be dispatched to the United States. By a singular coincidence the *Vizcaya* was due to arrive off Sandy Hook at almost exactly the time when the *Maine* was blown up at Havana. The *Vizcaya* is a very large, heavily armored cruiser, equipped with the largest guns used in the Spanish navy, and supplied with engines capable



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THE UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP "MAINE," DESTROYED IN HAVANA HARBOR FEBRUARY 15.

of giving her a speed of twenty-one knots an hour. Her visit to New York occurred at a time when all our vessels in any manner able to cope with her were said to be a long distance away. In the case of the *Maine*, the loss of the ship was a trifling matter compared with the shocking loss of life. The *Maine* was a fine ship, but she had met with various minor mishaps in her brief history, and was regarded by naval men as unlucky. But for a change of plans at Washington she would have left Cuba a day or two previous to the explosion. A naval inquiry was duly begun

A Strained Situation. The Spanish authorities at Havana rendered every assistance in their power to the work of rescuing the sailors who had either been blown into the water or else had jumped overboard from the rapidly sinking ship. There was no general disposition in the United States to lay the disaster at the door of the Spanish Government, although it was not an uncommon opinion that some of the fanatical supporters of Spain and haters of America, who had precipitated the recent riots in Havana, might have carried their desperation far enough to perpetrate an atrocity which in its very nature could

only injure the Spanish cause. The accident occurred at a peculiarly unfortunate moment because of the somewhat strained relations between Spain and the United States due to the disclosure of a grave indiscretion on the part of the Spanish minister at Washington. Spain had accepted Señor De Lome's resignation, but had seemed very reluctant to make the frank and straightforward disavowals that the circumstances plainly required. The tardiness of Spain in meeting reasonable expectations in this matter of disavowal or apology had produced a very unpleasant impression throughout the United States, and had justified Congress in calling upon the President for a full report of the facts that show the total failure of Spain to meet her promises regarding the relief of the *reconcentrados* and the practical application of the autonomy scheme. The President was on the point of making the desired report to Congress when the news was received of the destruction of the *Maine*.

De Lome's Unlucky Letter. The publication of an imprudent letter early in February brought to a sudden end the American residence of Señor De Lome, the minister of Spain at Washington.

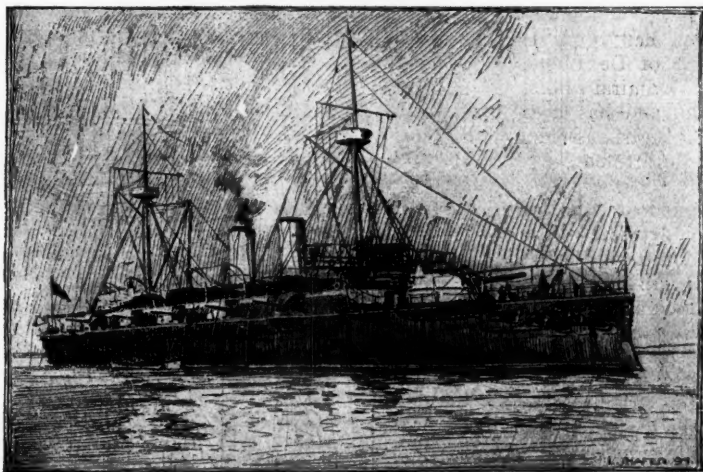
The letter had been written to Señor Canalejas, a Spanish public man of high rank who had recently been in the United States and subsequently in Havana, supposedly to make observations for the Spanish Government. It is to be remembered that De Lome had been particularly attached to the fortunes of the late Prime Minister Canovas. The new prime minister, Sagasta, had thought it best not to make an immediate change at Washington in view of the intricacies of the situation. Señor Canalejas, however, belongs to Prime Minister Sagasta's party; and it may be taken for granted that he visited this country and Cuba at the instance of the new cabinet in order that he might make a confidential report. The importance of Canalejas and his quasi-official status seemed to be understood in Washington when De Lome felt obliged to use his utmost endeavor to secure for the visitor a favorable reception. Subsequently, Canalejas went to Havana; and the letter which has since made trouble for De Lome was sent to him there. It seems to have been abstracted from Canalejas' apartments by some one acting on behalf of the Cuban insurgents. The letter contained phrases concerning the President of the United States that were both disparaging and insulting. Further than that, there were other phrases which made it plain that neither De Lome nor Canalejas took the autonomy proposals seriously, but regarded them as a mere blind for the sake of gaining time for military operations while diverting public opinion in the United States. Furthermore, the letter suggested that it would be a good idea for Spain, also for purposes of effect at Washington, to enter very industriously



EX-MINISTER DUPUY DE LOME, OF SPAIN.

upon the discussion of a new commercial treaty with this country. At first De Lome denied the genuineness of the letter; but its full publication in *facsimile* by the New York Journal, together with the examination of the original at the State Department, made further denial impossible. De Lome, knowing the United States would

either give him his passports and order him out of the country or else demand that Spain should recall him, hastily telegraphed his resignation to Madrid. The Spanish cabinet lost no time in accepting the resignation; and so it came to pass that De Lome was already a private citizen when our minister, General Woodford, presented the request of the United States for his recall.



SPANISH ARMORED CRUISER "VIZCAYA," ARRIVED AT NEW YORK FEBRUARY 18.

Our State Department instructed General Woodford to inform the Spanish Government that this country would naturally expect to receive from the Madrid cab-

An
Apology
in Order.

inet an expression of regret for the incident and a disavowal of the sentiments contained in Señor De Lome's letter. The Spanish view, however, was that the letter was purely private and personal, and that the disappearance of Señor De Lome from further official life at Washington ought to suffice without further action. It seems to us that this was scarcely a tenable position, for several reasons. In the first place, an elaborate letter on current diplomatic questions of great importance, written by the Spanish minister to a prominent Spanish statesman, who at that very moment was presumably a confidential emissary of his government, was not in fact a merely personal affair. It is true that the letter was not phrased as a formal communication to the Spanish Foreign Office; nevertheless its whole object, on its very face, was serious and official, and its point of view was manifestly intended by De Lome to be presented through Canalejas to the Madrid government. Inasmuch as the Government of the United States had nothing whatever to do with the circumstances under which the letter was procured and made public, that phase of the matter has no diplomatic importance. President McKinley generously made light of the insulting language that concerned him personally. But, very properly indeed, he was disposed to regard other parts of the letter as serious and significant. Everything in the De Lome letter confirms from beginning to end the statements made in these pages last month, to the effect that the autonomy project has been hopeless from its very inception. The vacancy created by the resignation of Señor De Lome was promptly filled for the time being by the appointment of a secretary of the Spanish legation, Señor Du Bosc, as *chargé d'affaires*. On February 15 it was announced that Señor Luis Polo y Bernabe had been selected as the permanent successor of De Lome. The new minister is a son of Admiral Polo, formerly minister at Washington, and has been employed in the Foreign Office at Madrid as chief of the consular and commercial department.

*De Lome's Recent
Activities in
This Country.*

The De Lome incident was on many accounts an extremely irritating one. The recent Spanish minister had cut a very wide swath during the past three years. He had exploited a large corps of detectives and had spent great sums of Spanish secret-service money in this country to thwart and destroy by all possible means a perfectly legitimate American traffic. For it must be remembered that although the United States Government has spent not less than two million dollars, practically under Mr. De Lome's instructions, in preventing the movement of so-called

filibustering expeditions, only a small percentage of the expeditions interfered with have in fact been of a filibustering character. It is, indeed, against the law to use American soil for the fitting out of armed expeditions to make war upon a friendly power. It is not, however, against the law to sell arms and supplies. The Cuban insurgents have not desired the equipment of armed expeditions in the United States, but have merely wished in a perfectly legitimate way to buy various munitions. It is true that they intended to smuggle these wares into Cuba; but the prevention of smuggling is a matter for the Spanish revenue service in Cuba to deal with. The United States has no more proper concern with Cuban smuggling than with Australian smuggling. There are many people who would much like to know why our Government, both under Mr. Cleveland's administration and also under Mr. McKinley's, has not drawn more sharply the line between the unlawful fitting out of military expeditions and the lawful export of supplies. It is to be hoped that Mr. De Lome's successor will not be accorded so large a freedom as the late Spanish minister enjoyed in the utilization of the official resources of this country as auxiliary to Spain's foul warfare against her Cuban subjects.



UNCLE SAM TO THE SPANISH MINISTER: "GIT!"
From the Journal (New York).

**Coastwise
Defenses.**

Our Atlantic seaboard cities have begun to perceive that the possibility of a bombardment from the sea is to be regarded in a practical light. The New York Chamber of Commerce recently passed resolutions calling upon the Government to increase the number of its trained artillerymen. The improvement of our coast defenses by means of great guns of modern construction has now made considerable progress; and the rapid crowding of work during the past few months will soon have resulted in the completion of a large number of these powerful fortification guns, which will be put in place at numerous points along the coast. It is obvious, however, that trained men for the manipulation of these heavy batteries are quite as requisite as the guns themselves. Even if the very imminent danger of a war with Spain should pass away, this country would have been the permanent gainer by reason of the efforts put forth in this flurry of preparation. The safety and dignity of the nation demand that its defenses be modern and ample. We have no need of a huge navy, but the cause of peace in the world requires that our navy should be manifestly efficient, and that it should be easily stronger than that of any other country excepting the two or three principal naval and colonial powers of Europe. With a navy considerably stronger than we now possess, we might have dictated peace in Cuba long ago, without the firing of a single gun, upon terms which would have been greatly to the advantage of Spain herself, and would have saved her great cost and misery. A moderate but progressive increase in our military and naval strength, together with defensive preparations along the coast, will constitute our best and cheapest insurance against war, and will redound in many ways to our national advantage.

**Starvation
in
Cuba.**

All reports concerning starvation in Cuba and the condition of the *reconcentrados* have of late concurred at least in admitting an extremely grave situation. Supplies have been forwarded in considerable quantities from this country, and Miss Clara Barton, as the leader of the Red Cross Association for America, has gone to Havana to aid in the distribution of relief. Julian Hawthorne, who went to India to study the famine last year, has now been in Cuba and reports a worse condition of starvation than he found in the Indian famine districts. On February 14 action was taken at Washington which seemed to point to the beginning of a changed policy on the part of our Government. The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives made a unanimously favorable report on a resolution which

had a few days previously been referred to it, calling upon the Secretary of State for full information regarding the condition of the *reconcentrados* in Cuba and the progress of autonomy. A similar resolution was on the same day reported in the Senate. In both houses the vote was immediately reached, and the resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice. It was understood, as a matter of course, that the action of the House was based upon a perfect understanding with President McKinley. The United States consuls



AND SPAIN CALLS THIS WAR!
From the World (New York).

in Cuba had kept the Department of State supplied with information of the most harrowing description respecting the widespread distress throughout the island; and it now seemed advisable to the administration that Congress and the country should be put in possession of the Government's official news. The course of events seemed, as these pages were closed for the press, to be impelling this country toward some form of intervention in Cuba.

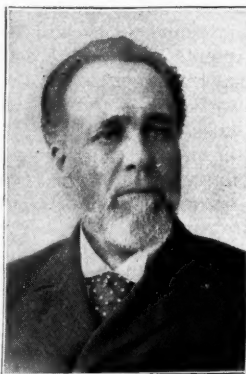
**Are the Bonds
Payable in
Silver?**

The closing days of January were occupied in Congress with a discussion which might well seem to the plain business man to have no proper right of way at a time when matters of actual current importance ought to be faced and decided. The discussion to which we refer was precipitated by Senator Teller, of Colorado, who introduced a resolution to the effect that the bonds of the United States Government are payable in silver as well as in gold, at the option of the Government. The United States Government is not at present

engaged in the business of paying off bonds; and so far as we are aware nobody in the financial world was asking Congress to explain the nature of the Government's liability for its outstanding obligations. The question is one that has been repeatedly discussed in the past, and this latest debate has thrown no new light upon it. The subject is one that naturally divides itself into two entirely distinct parts. The first part is legal and technical, and belongs, as a matter of last resort, in the domain of the judiciary. The second phase of the matter lies in the domain of public policy and involves questions of an ethical nature. There would seem to be no doubt whatever about the legal part of the question. The United States bonds, on their face, are made payable in coin. Coined silver dollars, being full legal tender, are legally available for the payment of the Government's bonded indebtedness. So much for the technical side of the question. When it comes to the question of public policy a serious difference of opinion exists. But it is precisely the same difference that was faced at the polls in November, 1896, when the verdict of the American people was pronounced against the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. When the word coin was originally inserted in the bonds it was the avowed and perfectly understood intention that the creditor should be entitled to receive the best available current money. The purpose was to make it assured that the printing presses should not at some time be set to work to print irredeemable paper money to pay off public indebtedness. It has been the policy of the Government, in so far as silver dollars have been made a part of our circulating medium, to keep those dollars at par with gold. The real standard has been gold, and nothing else. If a jury of highly intelligent and absolutely impartial men could be assembled from other countries and could weigh the evidence and hear the arguments, in order to decide what were the requirements of honor and good faith, it is our opinion that they would be compelled, in view of all the facts in our financial history, to decide that the bonds of the United States Government are, as a matter of sound policy and high public morality, payable in money of as good purchasing power as our gold coins.

Logic Versus Facts. We have not the slightest desire or intention to impugn the integrity or good faith of the men who think otherwise. It is a well-linked and powerful chain of logic that men like Senator Teller use when they argue that our Government has a perfect right to throw open the mints to the free coinage of silver at the existing legal coinage ratio, and subsequently from time to time to use gold or silver coins indiscrim-

inately in paying off public debts which are expressly payable in coin. But nations do not rise and grow great by logic alone, nor does legal right furnish the sole guide to what is just and wise, whether in private or in public affairs. It is true that twenty years ago many of the men who are now opposing Senator Teller, including President McKinley himself, voted that the bonds were payable in silver—meaning thereby to express their views of public policy no less than



SENATOR TELLER.

their understanding of the law. But twenty years ago the market value of silver was about twice as much as it is to-day; and it was at least entirely pardonable to believe that free coinage would have so affected the current market price of bullion that it would have been a matter of practical indifference to the bondholder whether he was paid in silver or gold. The bullion value of the silver dollar was at

that time from 84 to 93 cents. At present the bullion value of the silver dollar is less than 44 cents. The monetary value of our silver dollar is of course exactly 100 cents, for the reason that the Government employs a policy which makes all parts of our circulating medium equivalent to gold. If Mr. Teller's resolution was intended to affirm that under existing conditions and policies the public debt is payable in silver, there could have been little objection to it, but it would have had no point or meaning. And certainly the resolution was meant to have a deep significance. If Mr. Teller had asked Congress to declare the public debt of the United States to be payable in Mexican dollars—that is to say, in any silver coins having as great intrinsic value as American silver dollars—its point would have been more easily grasped by the public. Twenty years ago Mexican dollars circulated to a very considerable extent in the United States at par with our own dollars. To-day Mexican dollars, containing exactly the same amount of silver, are worth in the United States 45 or 46 cents. Laying aside all illusions and estimating carefully all the factors in the case, it is well to admit that the adoption of the free-silver policy by the United States Government alone might not very greatly improve the price of silver. In that case we should have nominally a bimetallic

money, but in practice our money would have become Mexicanized. That is to say, the gold would have disappeared from circulation because of its superior intrinsic value, and the silver dollar would have become, as in Mexico, the ordinary standard coin, with a purchasing power probably not much greater than that which the Mexican dollar to-day possesses in the United States. This is the prevailing opinion.

House
Against
Senate.

Senator Teller and his fellow-believers in free coinage of silver think that the opening of the mints would of itself so greatly change the situation that the bullion market throughout the world would be radically altered—silver either at once or within a reasonable time recovering something like the relative value that belonged to it twenty years ago. The burden of proof, however, rests with the advocates of free coinage; and all the more recent tendencies and indications have made their thesis more difficult and less plausible. To sum up, therefore, our comments upon the Teller resolution, we may remark that of course the proposition was intended as a serious and significant one; and that what it really involved might be better understood if it had been so worded that Congress should have been asked explicitly to declare the public debt of the United States payable in any silver dollars containing as much good silver as a dollar of the United States contains. There may be a way to avoid this conclusion, but we do not see any such way. The resolution meant something or nothing; and if it had any meaning at all it meant that the government debt is payable in silver bullion. The debate occupied a considerable part of the time and attention of the Senate for eight days. A vote was reached on Friday, January 28, and the resolution was adopted. The division stood 47 to 32, which accounts for all the members of

the Senate except ten, who were absent and paired, making the full division 52 to 37. Senator Teller's resolution was worded in a manner that was, to say the least, ingenious; and several men who voted for it have been counted as advocates of the maintenance of the existing gold standard. But their action would seem to be accounted for only on the ground that they regarded the resolution as having no significance. The so-called "sound-money Democrats" all voted with the silver Senators with the single exception of Senator Caffery, of Louisiana. Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, was the only Eastern Republican who voted for the resolution. The Republican members of the other branch of Congress, however, took the Teller resolution seriously, and attached to it the only significance that it could possess if it were to be taken to mean anything at all. It was promptly decided that the best manner in which to inform the country and the world that the United States might be relied upon at whatever cost to pay its obligations in gold or its equivalent was to take up the Teller resolution promptly and vote it down. This was done accordingly on January 31, after a discussion limited to five hours; and the majority against the resolution was 50. Every Republican in the House voted against the resolution with the exception of two members from North Carolina, who, though nominally Republicans, were elected by Populist votes on the understanding that they were silver men.

Position
of the
Republican Party.

It has taken the Republican party nearly a quarter of a century to find an agreed and unambiguous position on this extremely important question of the coinage. To-day, the unquestionable Republican doctrine is that the existing gold standard must be maintained so far as any independent action or policy of the United States is

concerned, and this sums up all that has any practical significance. It is true that it still remains a Republican tenet that international bimetalism would be desirable, and ought, if possible, to be brought about. The efforts made, however, in 1897, have quite convinced all well-informed persons, whether gold-standard men or free-silver men, that international bimetalism cannot now nor in the immediate future be brought about any more than European disarmament can



THE PROMPT RETURN OF THE TELLER BILL TO ITS FATHER.—Minneapolis Tribune.

be accomplished. International bimetallism may therefore be said to have disappeared wholly from the horizon of things now practicable. Furthermore, it must be frankly confessed that even as an academic proposition the once-alluring theory of bimetallism has suffered a good deal of damage in the light of recent economic tendencies. The steadfast readers of the REVIEW need not be reminded that this remark is not due to any inveterate bias against bimetallism.

The Lost Cause of "16 to 1." The great army of American voters who gathered about the standard of "16 to 1" in 1896 was not composed of men inferior either in interest or intelligence. On the contrary, so far as the West and South were concerned, they were men of an uncommonly high and keen sense of justice, and with more than the average American endowment of the reasoning or logical faculties. The people who disparage them are not possessed of large breadth of view. Nevertheless these Western and Southern voters, high-minded and sincere as we believe them to have been, made the mistake of attempting to settle practical business questions by history and by logic, somewhat as the Southern people a generation ago attempted to settle a great practical controversy by an appeal to the history and the theory of the rights of the sovereign States in the Federal Union. It is a hard thing and a bitter thing for conscientious men who have believed that great principles were at stake to abandon a cherished cause. It is all the harder for the West and South to abandon the "16-to-1" contention, for the very reason that the East has never been willing to see that the silver banner has been borne in those parts of the country with a very large measure of idealism as well as gallantry—while the East has never done half justice to the strength of the logical and historical argument for the free coinage of silver at the time-honored American ratio.

Face the Facts as They Are.

But while it is true that the motives as well as the arguments of the silver men have not been duly appreciated, it is none the less the duty of the West and South to look at present-day economic facts with open eyes. Chivalric as it may be to stick stubbornly to a lost cause or to support the historical claims of a dispossessed ruler, it is always bad for a country to have any large portion of its citizens blindly unwilling to accept existing facts. Irreconcilables are very much in the way of progress. When the war was over, the wise Southerner abandoned the doctrine of secession. When the republic was established, the more sensible Frenchmen declined to coöperate with the followers of the sev-

eral rival monarchical claimants. Now it is a plain fact that the silver cause, so far as summed up in the old Latin Union ratio of 15½ to 1 or the American ratio of 16 to 1, is a hopelessly lost cause, for the reason that economic conditions and tendencies, which the governments of the world either cannot or will not alter, have brought about a totally changed relationship between the two great money metals. The West and the South are relatively new regions, in the process of rapid economic development, with the aid of large amounts of borrowed capital. They have naturally been keenly alive to the question whether or not the general disuse of silver and the general reliance upon gold as a single money standard was not resulting in a serious appreciation of the purchasing power of money. They had a perfect right to be apprehensive on that point. They have, however, attached by far too much importance to very imperfect evidence. And they have not seen with sufficient clearness that the depression that has visited the West with peculiar severity in recent years has been the result of a reaction due to world-wide causes attributable rather to the organization of credit than to faults in coinage or currency systems.

The Gold Standard a Fact to be Accepted.

For better or for worse, the great commercial nations of the world have concluded to transact their business and measure their exchanges in terms of the single gold standard. The people of the United States in 1896 decided that, quite apart from the theory of the question, it was expedient for this country to stand with the rest of the world in this particular matter of the measure of value. For all practical purposes the existing monetary standard might well be accepted as if it were a fundamental physical factor in the position of the country, like the Mississippi River or the Rocky Mountains. Tunneling, irrigation, and other works of man may gradually alter the economic significance of the Rocky Mountains; while the improvement of navigation and the regulation of overflow may also affect the relations of the Mississippi River to the welfare of the great valley that it drains. In like manner there may gradually come about important changes in so fundamental a thing as the standard by which men measure values. But great nations are likely to make such changes gradually and conservatively, and laws may be expected to follow timidly and tardily where practical business facts have led the way. Taking all things into account, it is hardly a rash or exaggerated thing to say that for the present in this country the gold standard is about as firmly established a fact as a republican form of government. We are not

discussing what ought to be or what ought not to be. But we are asking men to admit the hard facts.

Its Position Abroad. In England, certainly, the gold standard is a much firmer fact than the Established Church, the privileges of landed property, the hereditary House of Lords, or even the institution of royalty. India's silver circulation is soon inevitably to be made subsidiary to gold as the standard of reckoning. Russia has now completed all her arrangements for the practical adoption of the gold standard. Japan has entered the list of the gold-standard nations, and nothing but the lack of a really authoritative central government in China can long prevent some important steps in that country in the same direction. Theory in these matters is one thing and practice is another. The theory of international bimetallism may continue to be cherished by a man who allows himself to perceive that for the present and near future no international coinage agreement in favor of silver can possibly be secured.

Real Questions to be Settled. Meanwhile we have some actually desirable improvements to make in our currency system that have no bearing on the question of standards; and it is a great pity that the United States Senate, with its implacable and irreconcilable stand upon the silver question, is not willing to allow the people of the United States to simplify their paper-money issues and improve their banking laws. If banks are to be allowed to issue circulating notes at all, it ought to be easy to prove that they should be allowed to issue notes in a way that would enable them to serve the currency needs of the country as well as possible. There is no reason, for instance, why the national banking law should prevent rather than encourage the establishment of small banks or branch banks in country villages now devoid of banking facilities. Nor is there any good reason why banks which are required to deposit government bonds as a security for their circulation ought not to be allowed to issue notes to the full par value of those bonds. Nor would it seem to be good policy, if it is desirable that there should be a bank circulation, to tax such circulation so heavily as to discourage it.

Reform the Currency. In short, if the banks are to furnish the flexible element in the country's circulating medium, the banking laws ought to permit just as high a state of elasticity as is consistent with safety. Furthermore, the country has had ample and painful experience to show that it is a foolish policy to make the United States Treasury carry the gold reserve of the country without any proper means to protect that reserve. When the

Government pays out gold for greenbacks or treasury notes, those redeemed notes either ought to be canceled and destroyed, or else ought to be laid aside and held until somebody wants them and is ready to present gold in order to get them. There are other steps, and important ones, which it would be wise to take in the simplification and reform of our monetary system without affecting in any way the standard of value; and it is greatly to be regretted that reforms so reasonable and sensible in themselves—and so generally desired by the business people of the country apart from their views on questions of a political nature—should be blocked by the stubbornness of the United States Senate, whose opposition to these needed reforms rests not upon the merits of the questions directly involved, but upon the demand for something else—namely, a change in the standard of value.

Silver Men Uniting for Fall Elections. In the middle of February there was held at Minneapolis, according to the newspaper reports, a private and confidential session of the leaders of the silver men. Mr. Bryan is understood to be working for a union throughout the United States of Democrats, Populists, and free-silver Republicans for the purposes of this year's Congressional elections, with a view to capturing the next House of Representatives. He addressed an elaborate letter to the *New York Journal* in February, in which he maintains, without a shadow of compromise, his persistent belief in the paramount importance of the silver question and in the necessity of sticking to the old ratio of 16 to 1. It is to be observed that Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, has lately shown a disposition to weaken by advocating the ratio of 20 to 1. Ex-Governor Boies, of Iowa, who was in fact Mr. Bryan's most formidable rival for the nomination at Chicago on the silver platform, has now completely revised his opinions and has issued a manifesto favoring a currency to be based upon deposits of gold and silver bullion, redeemable from time to time on the basis of the actual market values of the metals. Apart from the question of its practical feasibility, the essence of Governor Boies' plan is not seriously antagonistic to the position of the sound-money men; and the underlying idea is suggestive of ex-Secretary Windom's favorite scheme.

The Issue Taking Shape. While Mr. Bryan is proclaiming the 16-to-1 doctrine as steadfastly as ever, and the free-silver leaders—Senator Jones for the Democrats, Senator Marion Butler for the Populists, and Mr. Towne for the silver Republicans—have been issuing union pronuncia-

mentos to their followers, the force of circumstances has made the Republican leaders in general much bolder than ever before in their acceptance of the gold standard. President McKinley recently made a speech at a great banquet of associated manufacturers in New York, and took that occasion to express himself with unwonted vigor in favor of measures for the maintenance of the existing standard and the reform of the currency and banking laws. The Secretary of the Treasury has also of late expressed himself in the most uncompromising manner. Republican sentiment throughout the country is evidently in favor of fighting the forthcoming Congressional campaign upon the money question, and Republicans are disposed to look upon the recent vote in Congress on the question of paying bonds in silver as giving them the advantage of position.

It is announced that Speaker Reed has decided that the present term of Congress is to be about the briefest in the recent history of the country, and that Senator Platt has decided that the New York Legislature, also, must reach an early adjournment. The extraordinary power exercised by these two public men rests upon leadership acquired by methods wholly dissimilar. It is perhaps true that an early adjournment, both at Albany and at Washington, would be a good thing for public interests. Nevertheless, it can hardly be agreeable at Albany to have Mr. Platt's

mastery of the Legislature so calmly taken for granted everywhere; and it is complained in many quarters that Speaker Reed's assumptions have grown rapidly in the past year. Mr. Reed, it is true, derives his authority from the House itself by virtue of a more perfect solidarity of parties than is to be found in any other great country in the world. A striking instance of this solidarity was presented, as we have already shown on a previous page, in the vote upon the Teller resolution respecting the right of the Government to pay the bonded debt in silver. The Republican House caucus selects the Speaker, authorizes him to appoint all committees, and virtually puts in his hands the power to make the rules under which business shall be carried on. Again and again Mr. Reed has violated the parliamentary rights of individual members of the House by refusing to recognize them or to allow motions to be entertained.

Take, for example, the question of Cuban belligerency. If any of these pro-Cuban resolutions could have been brought to a vote, the affirmative would have had a large majority. But Mr. Reed has arbitrarily excluded the subject altogether. It now happens that Mr. Reed is personally opposed to the policy of President McKinley and of the great majority of the Republican party respecting the annexation of Hawaii. It has been very generally reported that in view of the probable failure of the Senate to give the needful two-thirds vote for the ratification of the Hawaiian treaty, Mr. Reed would defeat annexation by preventing a vote in the House upon a concurrent resolution. It is the judgment of a large majority of the ablest business men of the country that the House of Representatives ought by all means at this session to enact legislation on the question of banking and currency—more or less in the line of the plan adopted by the Indianapolis convention. But it has been understood that Mr. Reed is not personally in favor of such action, and that his proposed early adjournment has been intended not only to prevent the annexation of Hawaii and the consideration of the Cuban question, but also to rule out any serious attempt to pass a bill for banking and currency reform. Perhaps this is not true; but it is what has been commonly stated.

Strenuous efforts continue to be made by its sponsors to show that the Dingley tariff is about to produce an ample revenue. Impartial figures, however, make it certain enough that the current fiscal year will end with a heavy deficit. Mr. Reed could probably at this session have secured the enactment of some simple



SPEAKER REED KNOWS HIS BUSINESS.
From the World (New York).

*Speaker Reed's
Assumption of a
Protectorate.*

*His Attitude
on Cuba
and Hawaii.*

*On
Financial
Bills.*

amendment to the measure, such as a doubling of the tax on beer, for the sake of public revenue. But it is understood that he is adverse to the idea, and that he rules the Ways and Means Committee. We are not at this moment denying Mr. Reed's disinterestedness; but we are disposed, somewhat timidly, to question his infallibility. He is trying to save the country from the consequences of what he believes would be serious mistakes; and he is saving it by a resort to methods and practices wholly new on the part of a presiding officer.

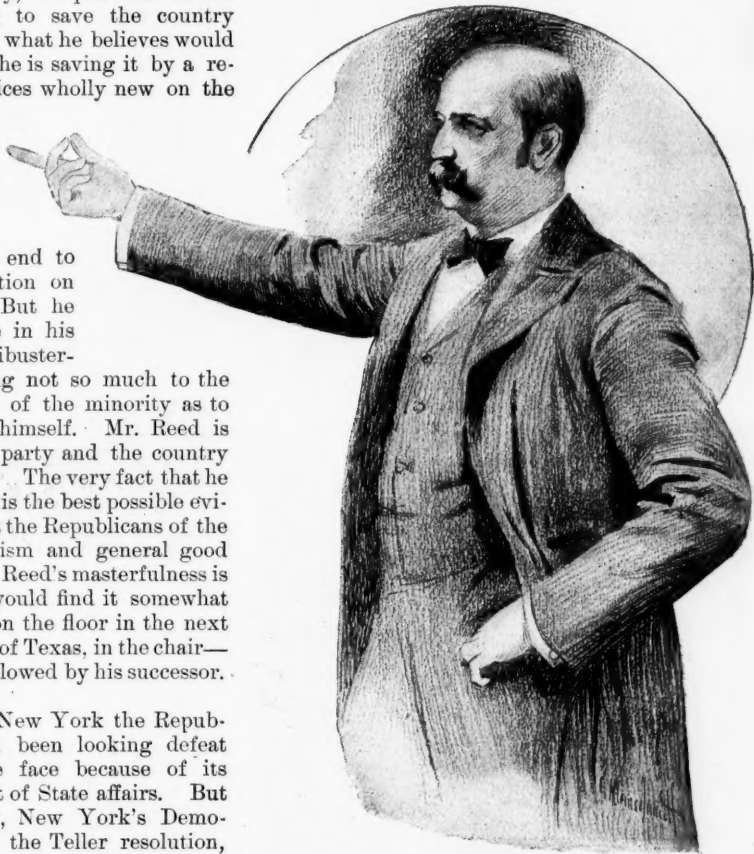
When Mr. Reed began his career as a so-called "czar" he was in fact endeavoring to restore parliamentary freedom of action by putting an end to filibustering and obstruction on the part of minorities. But he has now reached the stage in his career as a czar where filibustering and obstruction belong not so much to the tactics of the majority or of the minority as to the tactics of the Speaker himself. Mr. Reed is a very able man, and his party and the country may well be proud of him. The very fact that he holds a sway so undisputed is the best possible evidence of the confidence that the Republicans of the House feel in his patriotism and general good sense. None the less, Mr. Reed's masterfulness is at times excessive. He would find it somewhat irksome—if he should be on the floor in the next Congress, with Mr. Bailey, of Texas, in the chair—to have his own methods followed by his successor.

*New York
Affairs.*

In the State of New York the Republican party had been looking defeat squarely in the face because of its scandalous mismanagement of State affairs. But the vote of Mr. Murphy, New York's Democratic Senator, in favor of the Teller resolution, is expected to be of great assistance to the Republicans in a campaign that will determine the party complexion of Mr. Murphy's successor. It has been decided by the New York Legislature that the recent expenditure of money in canal improvement shall be investigated, but that Governor Black shall appoint the investigators. That is to say, the very administration which is under criticism shall proceed in its own way to investigate itself. There has been much talk of an independent Republican nomination for the governorship of New York as a protest against machine domination. In the Democratic camp, moreover, ex-Senator David B. Hill is supposed to be endeavoring to organize a movement which will dispute Mr. Croker's rising authority.

*Philadelphia
and Its
Politics.*

In Pennsylvania, as well as in New York, there is an increasing restlessness under the rule of the political machines and bosses, and it has been proposed to put Mr. John Wanamaker in the field as an anti-machine Republican candidate for governor.



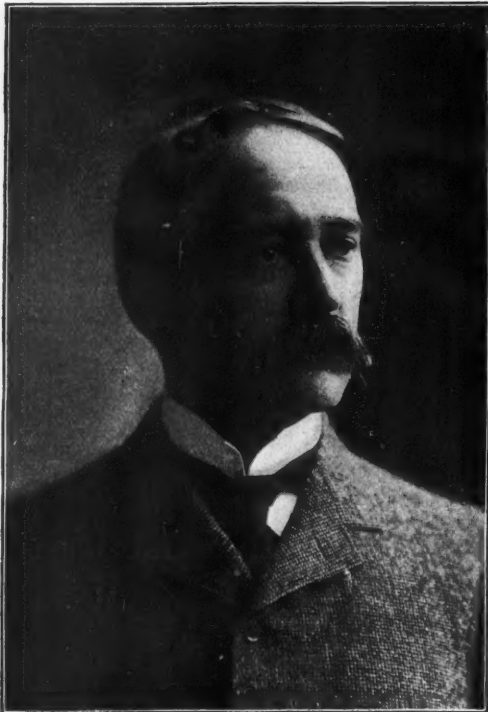
HON. DAVID B. HILL, OF NEW YORK.

The absolute domination of the city of Philadelphia by Martin and his henchmen has brought about a depraved condition of municipal politics perhaps never paralleled elsewhere in the history of the United States. The young David that has stepped into the arena to challenge this Goliath of machine misrule is known as the Municipal League. An election was held last month for magistrates and a tax receiver. A branch of the Republican organization had broken away from the machine and made its own nominations. This branch eventually withdrew its candidate for tax receiver and indorsed that of the Municipal League. The reformers threw them-

selves into the contest with great energy, and with hopes of success which were tempered chiefly by the knowledge that in Philadelphia the votes are not usually counted in the same way that they are cast. They elected one magistrate, and polled an impressive vote for their other candidates. Their protest was worth making. Subsequent disclosures touching the famous deal by which the municipal gas works of Philadelphia have been turned over to a private corporation do not improve the appearance of that mysterious transaction; and there are hosts of responsible men in Philadelphia who do not hesitate to say that no other such gigantic piece of corruption has ever been perpetrated in any city. It is further charged by these responsible citizens that there is serious danger that Philadelphia's public water-supply may also be given by the existing municipal authorities to a private corporation.

*Some New Men
at
Washington.*

The Senate of the United States is to be congratulated upon the quality of two new Senators, one from Maryland, the other from Tennessee. The Maryland Republicans have sent Judge Louis E.

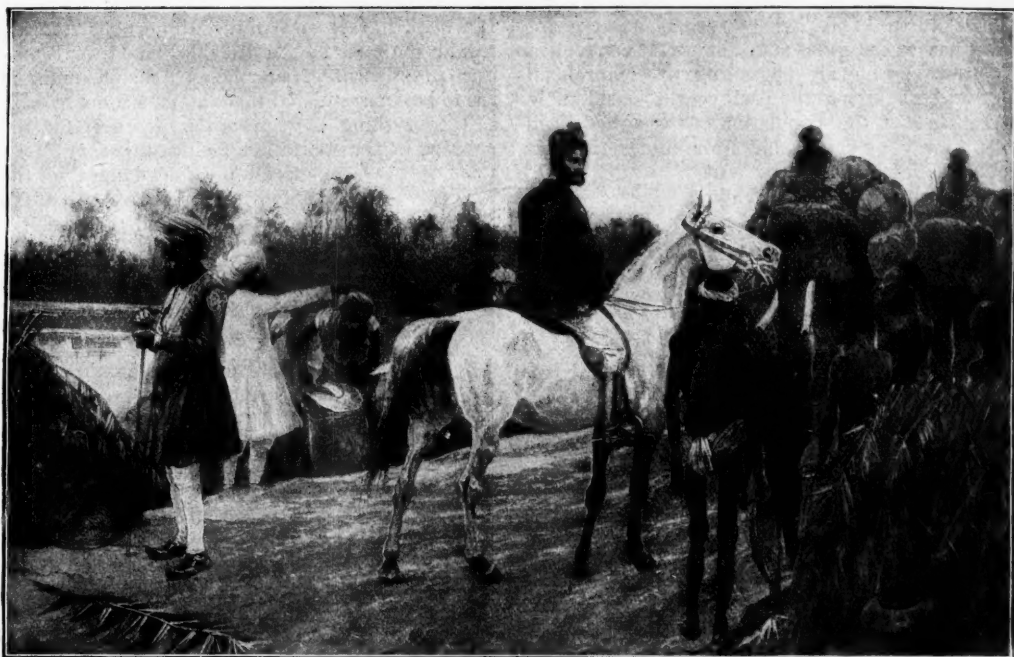


HON. LOUIS E. M'COMAS.
(New Senator from Maryland.)



HON. THOMAS BATTLE TURLEY.
(New Senator from Tennessee.)

McComas to Washington to succeed Mr Gorman, while the Democrats of Tennessee have now permanently filled the vacancy caused by the death of the venerable Senator Harris by the choice of the Hon. Thomas B. Turley, who had been temporarily appointed to the place by the governor. Another conspicuous addition to official life in Washington is the new Attorney-General, the Hon John W. Griggs, who resigned the governorship of New Jersey to enter the cabinet on the promotion of Attorney-General McKenna to the place on the Supreme bench made vacant by the retirement of Justice Field. The death of the Hon. Benjamin Butterworth made a vacancy in the office of the Commissioner of Patents, which has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Charles H. Duell, of New York, whose selection has been generally approved. The new Director of the Mint is Mr. George E. Roberts, an Iowa editor from the town of Fort Dodge, whose recent discussions of monetary questions have given him prominence in the West, and whose appointment has been received in a manner that must be highly gratifying to his friends.



THE INDIAN FAMINE—A NATIVE PRINCE SUPERINTENDING DISTRIBUTION OF GRAIN TO FAMISHED MEN.

*Famines
and
Relief Work.*

There is never a year when the failure of food supplies in one or more large districts of our planet does not cause fearful suffering and much loss of life from famine. The chief necessity for relief work in India is now at an end, although famine conditions have not wholly disappeared. But for the relief measures instituted there, it is probable that the deaths from starvation, appallingly numerous

as they were, would have been multiplied several fold. It is now reported that famine conditions prevail again in certain interior provinces of Russia, although no relief from other countries is needed, as was the case several years ago. A small but distressing famine has been afflicting parts of Ireland this past season. An illustration published on this page shows the distribution of relief under French auspices in



DISTRIBUTION OF GRAIN ADVANCED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO THE DESTITUTE IN TUNIS, NORTH AFRICA.

Tunis, North Africa, where serious shortage of crops has caused great suffering. Our benevolent American people are beginning to comprehend the fact that during the past year a considerable percentage of the population of Cuba has been swept away by sheer starvation under the diabolical policy instituted by Weyler as governor-general. Only a small fraction of the needful supplies has yet been forwarded, but the relief movement is now gaining in volume, and it will save thousands of lives. It was greatly feared that a shortage of food supplies in the Klondike mining region might result in a frightful state of distress, but the danger would now appear to have been overestimated. The emergency relief measures undertaken by the United States Government some weeks ago have not appeared to progress very rapidly, and the schemes for importing reindeer from Lapland to carry food over the stretches of snowy waste will probably not have materialized successfully. So far as we can learn, the population of Dawson City and vicinity has come through the winter quite comfortably, thanks to a careful husbanding of food resources, and the absence of anything like an attempt to corner provisions for starvation prices. The common, every-day bill of fare at Dawson City can hardly have been so varied and festive as

Bowman, the cartoonist of the Minneapolis *Tribune*, would indicate in the drawing which we reproduce herewith. Nevertheless, the Klondikers are to be congratulated that things are not worse; and everything now promises favorably for the creation of transportation facilities that will prevent all possible danger in the coming season. Our Klondike article is notably instructive.



DR. FRANCISCO COLL Y ZAMUY.
(Organizer of hospitals in Cuba.)

The British Parliament is in session again, and the statesmen of the cabinet, who had only a few days before been making very tall and warlike speeches about their determination to maintain open markets in China, have wholly subsided. In view of their explanations at Westminster, one may well wonder why they had been causing the British lion to roar so furiously. Lord Salisbury announced to the House of Lords that far from any misunderstanding with either Russia or Germany, he had been assured in the most satisfactory manner by the German Government that Kaio-Chau should be kept open to the commerce of the world, and equally assured by the Russian Government that the occupation of Port Arthur as an outlet for the Siberian railway system was not intended to curtail the trade facilities of England or of any other nation. It is possible, however, that the peremptory manner



SOMETHING AWFUL! "STARVING IN DAWSON CITY." (From telegraphic description.)—From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).

of England in the early stages of the discussion had something to do with procuring these assurances from Berlin and St. Petersburg. The manufacturers and merchants of the United States are importantly concerned in the whole matter, and England's attitude has manifestly furthered the interests of this country. It is rather amusing that while the strain was most severe, and there did seem to be some symptoms of a European coalition against England in the East, the ships of France and Russia, as well as of Germany, were constantly dependant upon English courtesy for coaling privileges and the like at one point and another. The fact is that the development of trade and of intimate relationships throughout the world is beginning to make the very idea of war seem ridiculous, because international courtesies in a hundred directions have come to be a part of everyday existence. We may take it for granted that there is now not even the slightest shadow of a war-cloud on the Chinese coast, although there will be rivalries among the nations for profitable trade in that direction. It is settled that Germany is to retain Kaio-Chau, with certain concessions for railroad-building in the adjacent province. Russia also is to remain at Port Arthur, while England has obtained permission to extend her railroad system from Burnmah across the line into the adjoining Chinese provinces. For a while there was a good deal of stormy talk by reason of the British demand that the Chinese Government should make Talien Wan, which adjoins Port Arthur, a free port. China had certain reasons for greatly desiring not to open that port until after the completion of the Siberian Railway. Assurances all around have now been given that in due time Port Arthur and Talien Wan will be freely accessible to the commerce of the world.

The map on the following page is extremely interesting as showing the respective positions of the powers in China, and as indicating certain prospective railroad connections. It is drawn from the English point of view, and it indicates in a general way the boundaries of the great Yang-tse Kiang valley, which England declares that none of the European powers must attempt to appropriate. If not for China as a whole, at least

for its richest region, inhabited by more than two hundred million people, England has announced something like a Monroe doctrine, warning the powers of continental Europe that they must not seek to make territorial acquisitions in that vast area. This interesting map, among other things, gives some clew to the present position and strength of the fleets of the five powers

that are taking an active interest in the Chinese question. Judging from present indications there is to be no attempt whatever at a partition of China, but a most energetic effort on the part of Europe to open up Chinese trade and to build railroads. Thus in due time it is hoped to add 30 or 40 per cent. to the number of people in the world who are engaged to a greater or less extent in the production and consumption of goods that enter into international commerce. Meanwhile the question of a European loan to China has not been finally settled, various attempts having been made by Russia and other continental powers to outbid England and obtain the coveted privileges that will be incidental to the loan. Sir Robert Hart will remain, as for many

years past, in full control of the customs service from which China derives her principal revenue. This means much to English commerce.



SIR ROBERT HART, THE ENGLISHMAN
WHO CONTROLS CHINA'S CUSTOMS SERVICE.

The Cretan Deadlock.

The later phases of the everlasting Cretan question would be highly absurd if they were not so serious for the poor Cretans themselves. The European concert has remained deadlocked on the question of a Cretan governor. Russia last month came to the conclusion that Prince George of Greece was after all the right man, and in this selection France and England readily concurred. And yet it was only a little time ago that these great powers allowed Turkey to make war upon Greece as a punishment for having sent Prince George to Crete for the restoration of order. If only Russia and England had pursued a sensible course at that time, Crete would have been pacified and happy long ago, and the world would have been spared the hideous spectacle of a Turkish invasion of Greece through the connivance of Christian Europe. The Sultan, of course, is desperately opposed to Prince George, but his selection would be gratifying to the Cretans and appropriate on many accounts.

A Monroe Doctrine for China.

English Politics.

The Tories maintain their large working majority in Parliament, but the periodical reaction has begun to set in very plainly. This is shown by the results of a number of elections in all parts of the United Kingdom to fill vacant seats caused by the death or retirement of members of the House of Commons. The domestic policies of the Salisbury administration have not been very successful, and the colonial and foreign policies have by no means strengthened the confidence of the British public. The determination to pay a subsidy to West Indian planters, to help them meet the losses due to the decline in the sugar market, does not please the average English taxpayer. Nor is the conscience of England convinced of the righteousness of the campaign against the tribes on the north-western frontier of India—a campaign which continues to be disastrous to the British troops. There is a highly complicated series of pending African questions, several of which are proving to be thorns in the side of the Salisbury administration. England is not proud of the English record as respects the various recent phases of the Turkish question. And there is an uneasy impression in England that the Salisbury government has really, after all, been worsted by Russia and Germany in the Chinese negotiations.

End of the Engineers' Strike.

The trades unionists of England have met with a heavy loss of prestige in the complete collapse of the great engineering strike. The employers were triumphant at every point, and the men have gone back to their work with far less relative strength as against the masters' organization than they possessed before the strike was begun. The money loss to the strikers themselves has been a large sum, while English manufactures and commerce have suffered losses in foreign markets that it will be hard for them to make good. The contest was a disastrous mistake from every point of view, and the employers have gained a victory by far too costly.



COLONEL DYER, WHO DEFEATED THE STRIKERS.

Municipal Issues in England.

The election of a new county council for London will take place early in March. The contest involves the whole policy of London's metropolitan government for the coming three years, and is almost as important in its way as was the election of last November in the Greater New York. A victory for the Progressives will mean the energetic resumption of those hopeful lines of advance that were begun some years ago when London's new form of government was established. The success of the Moderates, on the other hand, will mean a reactionary policy, influenced by the great water companies, landlord monopolists, and other private interests. It is to be hoped that the Progressives may be successful, in order that they may bring London up to the standard of municipal administration that exists in Birmingham, Manchester, and Glasgow. It is to be remarked, by the way, that the municipal government of the great city of Manchester has decided not only to adopt the electrical system for street railroads, but to enter three years hence upon the direct municipal operation of the entire system of local transit. The municipal street-railroad system of Glasgow is now considered by English and Scotch observers to be a thoroughgoing success, and various other British towns have either already entered upon the same policy or intend to do so at an early date.

The Trial of Zola.

As these pages are written, the trial of M. Émile Zola in Paris is approaching its conclusion. The impression produced by the testimony, as daily reported in the cablegrams, has been upon the whole favorable to Zola's contentions, at least in part. No one can deny that Zola's attorneys have succeeded in showing that every step in the successive phases of the Dreyfus affair has been involved in mysteries of a very suspicious nature, which the high officials of the army and of the government are in league not to unravel. Dreyfus was condemned upon testimony which neither he nor his legal counsel was permitted to know anything about. Esterhazy was acquitted by secret process, and, as most people believe, without any actual trial whatever. Zola, having denounced the authorities as perjurers and challenged them to prosecute him, has in the course of his trial labored under the constant difficulty that there was no way to compel the high officials of the army or the government to testify; while the court again and again excluded, as irrelevant to the indictment, much of the most essential evidence upon which Zola had relied for his vindication and for the eventual reopening of the Dreyfus case. Every one of course is permitted to have his own

tentative theory while waiting for the time when the truth must inevitably be disclosed. Perhaps it will eventually appear that Dreyfus was guilty in the sense of having been made the unwitting tool of more designing men, who subsequently were ingenious enough to throw the guilt upon him and to make their own escape. We publish elsewhere some highly interesting interviews with Drumont, Zola, and Nordau, on one phase of this unhappy situation in France, namely, its bearing upon the question of the Jews. Circumstances are easily conceivable under which the riots and mobs which have destroyed Jewish property and sacrificed Jewish life in French Algeria, and to some extent in France itself, might develop into a veritable frenzy of persecution, pillage, arson, and even massacre.

Germany and American Food Products. The German Reichstag is now in session. Europe, as well as Germany, has paid close attention to the speeches of Baron von Buelow, whose methods and policies as the minister for foreign affairs have begun to mark him as one of the strongest men that have come to the front in Germany for a long time. The German policy in China and elsewhere will have succeeded, of course, in securing for the Emperor and his ministers the success of his cherished scheme for the enlargement of the navy. The German Government is evidently supporting the policies of the landed interest—the Agrarian movement as it is usually called—more completely than ever before. The extreme leader of this party is Count von Kanitz, while the minister of the interior, Count Posadowsky, has in his recent speeches gone almost as far as von Kanitz himself. The particular feature of this policy that concerns the United States is the employment of pretended scientific and sanitary precautions in such a way as to exclude American food supplies. For example, last month a peremptory order was issued forbidding the importation of American fruit. This was directed particularly against the exceedingly large trade in American apples which had recently been developed. The excuse for the exclusion was the pretense that the admission of American apples might cause German orchards to become infected with a certain insect that has been found troublesome in California and elsewhere. Protests on the part of the United States have secured the modification of the order. Every effort has been made by the German officials to find pretexts for excluding American meat supplies and other articles of food, in deference to the demand of the German land-owners. The people of the United States are ready to concede to Germany the right to make its protective tariff as rigid as

it chooses; but we have also a good right to demand that there should be no discrimination against our products by means of unfair rulings. American fruit and meat supplies are deservedly



"SEEIN' THINGS" IN GERMANY.—From the Herald (N. Y.).

popular in England, and their arbitrary exclusion from continental countries on alleged sanitary grounds, if persisted in, must inevitably lead to a retaliatory policy against German goods at our American custom-houses.

Assassination of Barrios. Unless one has some very particular reason for understanding the political movements of Central America, he will hardly find the result worth the effort. We are at least reminded, however, that assassination has not been abandoned as a political resource in that part of the world by the news of the slaying of José Barrios, the president of the republic of Guatemala. Barrios was nearing the end of his presidential term when last June he proclaimed himself dictator; in consequence of which the Congress amiably consented to extend his term of office four years. A formidable revolution resulted, however, to dispute his authority; and although Barrios crushed it, he was in constant fear of assassination, knowing that he was surrounded by plots against his life. Barrios was only thirty-nine years of age. He entered upon his stormy political career under the auspices of his uncle, Rufino Barrios, who was himself president of Guatemala and was killed in 1885. There is much uneasiness throughout Central America, and a strained state of affairs between Nicaragua and Costa Rica last month threatened to result in war.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From January 20 to February 16, 1898.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

January 20.—In the Senate Mr. Teller's resolution providing that government bonds may be paid in either silver or gold is taken up by a vote of 41 to 25....The House passes diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

January 21.—The Senate confirms the nomination of Attorney-General McKenna to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, with but one dissenting vote....The House sends the urgent deficiency appropriation bill to a conference committee.

January 22.—The Senate, by a vote of 33 to 15, confirms the nomination of Gen. James Longstreet to be Commissioner of Railroads....The House considers the Indian appropriation bill.

January 24.—The Senate considers the pension appropriation bill....The House debates the Indian appropriation bill.

January 25.—The Senate passes the pension appropriation bill....The House debates the Indian bill....The Senate confirms the nomination of John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, to be Attorney-General.



HON. JOHN W. GRIGGS.
(The new Attorney-General.)

January 26.—The Teller resolution on payment of bonds in silver occupies the entire day in the Senate....The House continues debate of the Indian bill.

January 27.—The Senate postpones final vote on the Teller silver resolution for one day....The House passes the Indian appropriation bill.

January 28.—The Senate passes the Teller resolution declaring that government bonds may be paid in silver, by a vote of 47 to 32....The House, by a vote of 188 to 67, passes a bill to pay the Book Publishing Company



PRESIDENT BARRIOS, OF GAUTEMALA.
(Who was assassinated February 8, 1898.)

of the Methodist Episcopal Church South \$288,000 for damages sustained in the civil war.

January 29.—The House considers the District of Columbia appropriation bill....The fortifications bill, carrying a total of \$4,144,912, against estimates of \$13,378,571, is reported to the House.

January 31.—The Senate passes the army and the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation billsAfter a debate of five hours, the House defeats the Teller silver resolution by a vote of 182 to 132.

February 2.—The House passes the District of Columbia appropriation bill and begins consideration of the fortifications bill.

February 3.—The Senate passes the agricultural appropriation bill (\$3,527,202)....The House debates the fortifications bill.

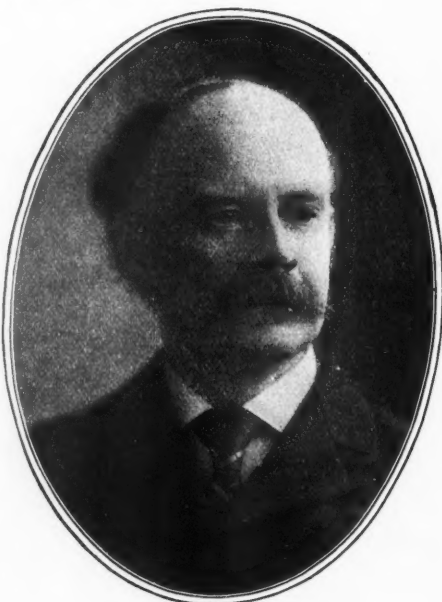
February 4.—In the Senate Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.) makes a reply to the resolutions of the Kentucky Legis-

lature demanding his resignation....The House discusses the sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

February 5.—The House passes the fortifications appropriation bill.

February 7.—In the Senate Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) introduces a resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii....The House passes the Military Academy appropriation bill (\$453,540).

February 8.—In the Senate several Cuban resolutions are introduced....The House discusses the contested election case of Aldrich against Plowman, from the Fourth District of Alabama.



HON. CHARLES H. DUELL.
(The new Commissioner of Patents.)

February 9.—The Senate discusses intervention in Cuba....The House decides the contested election case from the Fourth Alabama District in favor of Aldrich.

February 10.—The Senate passes a bill to amend the navigation laws and considers the Indian appropriation bill.

February 11.—The Senate passes the Indian appropriation bill.

February 14.—Resolutions calling for information on Cuba are adopted in Senate and House.

February 15.—The Senate adopts a resolution of inquiry as to the sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad....The House passes minor bills.

February 16.—The Senate passes the fortifications appropriation bill....The House begins debate on the bankruptcy bill and adopts a resolution of sorrow for the loss of the *Maine*.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

January 22.—Gov. John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, Attorney-General of the United States.

January 24.—George E. Roberts, of Iowa, Director of the MintCharles H. Duell, of New York, Commissioner of Patents.

February 1.—George M. Bowers, of West Virginia, Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

January 20.—Senator Stephen M. White, of California, is chosen chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee.

January 21.—The National Primary Election League is organized at a conference in New York City held in the interest of primary election reform....The Commissioners of Accounts in New York City are instructed by Mayor Van Wyck to investigate several city departments.

January 25.—The Maryland Legislature elects Judge Louis E. McComas (Rep.) United States Senator to succeed Arthur P. Gorman (Dem.).

January 26.—In the Illinois Senate committee's investigation of police corruption in Chicago, Chief of Police Kipley admits knowledge of the existence of open gambling in the city.

January 27.—The Philadelphia Common Council defeats the bill authorizing the city to borrow \$11,200,000, by a vote of 62 yeas to 53 nays—less than the required two-thirds majority.



THE LATE JOSEPH P. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of American Republics.



HON. GEORGE E. ROBERTS.
(The new Director of the Mint.)

February 1.—Democratic members of the Tennessee Legislature nominate Thomas B. Turley (Dem.) to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator George.... Foster M. Voorhees, president of the New Jersey Senate, becomes acting governor, succeeding John W. Griggs, who accepts the Attorney-Generalship of the United States.

February 2.—A conference of about 400 Pennsylvania Republicans issues a protest against the political methods of Senator Quay, and decides to support John Wanamaker for nomination as governor....The Tennessee Legislature elects Senator Turley.

February 3.—The Canadian Parliament meets at Ottawa.

February 8.—Town elections in New York State show Democratic gains.

February 15.—The Democratic, Populist, and Silver Republican party leaders at Washington issue addresses seeking a union of voters on the money question.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

January 20.—The Australian federation convention meets....The Prussian Diet debates an increase of the fund for settling German proprietors in Polish districts.

January 21.—The bill providing for the issue of currency notes against gold in India is adopted.

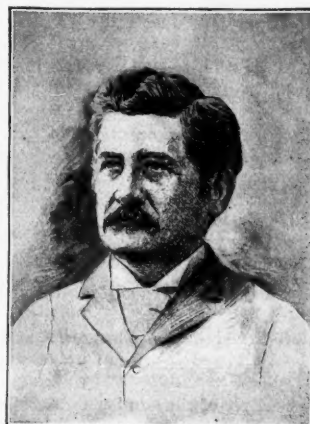
January 22.—The sitting of the French Chamber of Deputies is suspended on account of a riot growing out of the debate on the Dreyfus case.

January 24.—The French Chamber of Deputies expresses confidence in the government by a vote of 376 to 133.

January 25.—The editor of *Kladderadatsch*, the German comic paper, is sentenced to two months' imprisonment for publishing a cartoon reflecting on Emperor William.

February 7.—The trial of M. Zola by the French Government begins in Paris.

February 8.—The British Parliament is opened with the reading of the speech from the throne....President Barrios, of Guatemala, is assassinated....The re-election of Paul Kruger as president of the South African republic is announced.



HON. MARK S. BREWER,
United States Civil Service Commissioner.

February 12.—The Norwegian ministry resigns.

February 16.—The British Liberals win a decisive victory in Pembrokehire.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

January 26.—President Dole, of Hawaii, arrives in Washington as the guest of the United States.

January 27.—The United States commission on the Nicaragua Canal is received at Managua by the Nicaraguan Government.

February 1.—Germany demands from China additional indemnity for the killing of a German sentry.

February 2.—Prussia forbids the importation of American fruits, on sanitary grounds.

February 4.—The representative of the United States at St. Petersburg is raised from the grade of minister to that of ambassador.

February 8.—The publication of a letter written by Señor Dupuy de Lome, Spanish minister to the United States, speaking disparagingly of President McKinley, leads to the minister's resignation of his post.

February 9.—Japan informs China that the terms for the payment of the war indemnity cannot be extended.

February 10.—In consequence of Japan's declaration of an intention to retain the naval station of Wei-Hai-Wei permanently, the Chinese Government states that no foreign loan is required.

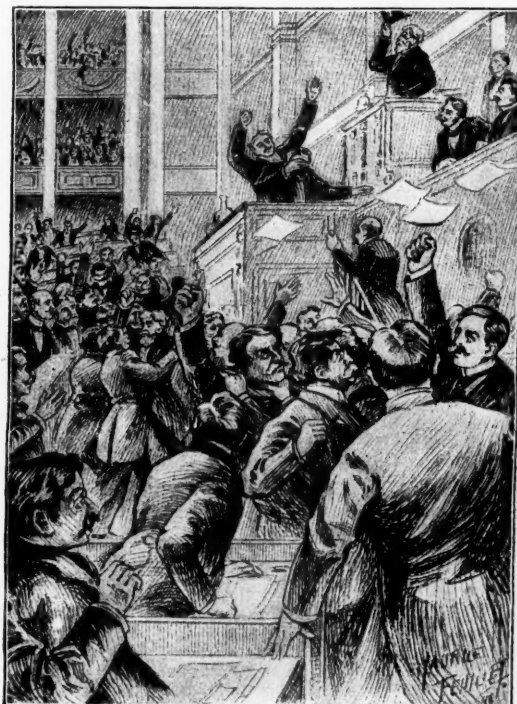
February 14.—Señor Luis Polo y Bernabe is appointed Spanish minister to the United States to succeed Dupuy de Lome.

February 15.—Turkey sends Edhem Pacha to inquire into the outrages of which Bulgaria complains.

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

January 25.—The monetary convention begins its sessions at Indianapolis.

January 26.—The bituminous coal operators and miners grant an advance of 10 cents per ton for mining screened coal in Western Pennsylvania, the Hocking



A RECENT SCENE OF RIOT IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES OVER THE DREYFUS CASE.

Valley (Ohio), and Indiana, with a uniform day of eight hours, to take effect April 1.

January 27.—A majority of the men involved in the "engineering," or machinists', strike in England vote in favor of accepting the employers' terms, and the strike is ended.

January 31.—The International Paper Company, commonly known as "The American Paper Trust," is incorporated with a capital stock of \$45,000,000.

February 4.—The consolidation of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway with the New York Central is officially announced.

February 14.—A meeting of representatives of New England textile unions votes to recommend the calling out of all the cotton-mill operatives in New England.

February 16.—May wheat in Chicago is bid up to \$1.03½, the highest price reached since 1891.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

January 20.—The Japanese cruiser *Kasagi* is launched at Philadelphia.

January 21.—It is announced in the German Reichstag that women will be allowed to attend university lectures as guests.

January 22.—A total eclipse of the sun is successfully observed in India.

January 23.—Fierce anti-Jewish riots take place in Algiers.

January 24.—The celebration of the semi-centennial jubilee of the discovery of gold in California is begun Eight lives are lost in a fire at Spokane, Wash.

January 25.—The burning of a grain elevator at East St. Louis causes a loss estimated at \$1,500,000.

January 31.—The British mail packet *Channel Queen* is wrecked off the island of Guernsey and 19 persons are drowned.

February 1.—A heavy snow-fall interferes with business in and about Boston, Mass.

February 5.—The United States government expedition for the relief of prospectors in the Klondike sails from Portland, Ore.

February 6.—The Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. John the Baptist at Savannah, Ga., is burned.

February 9.—The South Atlantic and Gulf States Quarantine Convention meets in Mobile, Ala. In a warehouse fire at Pittsburg, Pa., 18 lives are lost and property valued at \$1,500,000 destroyed.

February 11.—A serious office-building fire occurs in New York City.

February 15.—The United States battleship *Matne*, at anchor in the harbor of Havana, is blown to pieces; two officers and more than 250 members of the crew are killed; 104 survive, most of whom are injured, some of them fatally; the ship and all her contents are totally destroyed.

February 16.—The French Line steamer *Flachat* is wrecked on Teneriffe, of the Canary Islands; 38 of the crew and 49 passengers are lost.

OBITUARY.

January 20.—Prof. Ernst Ludwig Taschenberg, entomologist, 80.

January 21.—M. Ernest Bazin, inventor of the roller



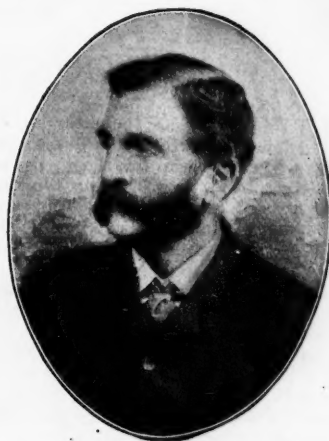
THE BRITISH IN CHINA—THE TOWN OF VICTORIA, HONG KONG.



SIR AUGUSTUS HEMMING.
(New Governor of Jamaica.)



SIR GILBERT T. CARTER.
(New Governor of the Bahamas.)

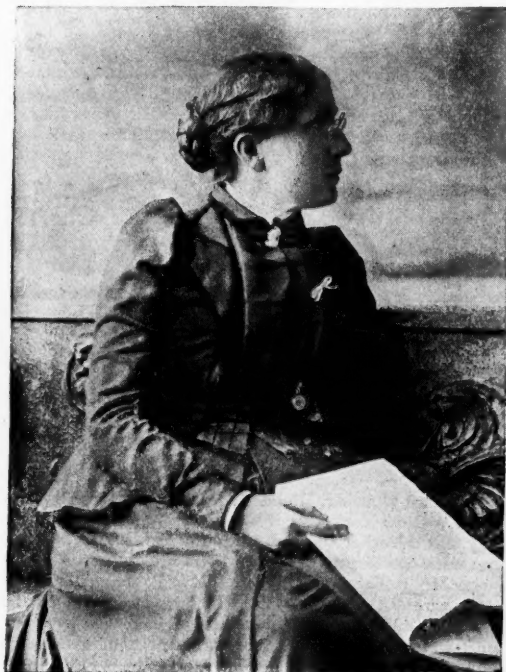


SIR WALTER J. SENDALL.
(New Governor of British Guiana.)

steamer....Ex-Judge John M. Scott, of the Illinois Supreme Court, 75.

January 22.—Ex-Mayor John G. Nichols, of Los Angeles, Cal., a pioneer of Southern California, 86.

January 23.—Ex-Chief Justice Thomas H. Hines, of Kentucky....Rev. Dr. Michael J. Cramer, ex-Minister to Denmark, 63.



MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD.
(Died in New York City February 13, 1898.)

January 24.—Gen. Sir Frederick D. Middleton, commander in the Riel rebellion in Canada, 72.

January 25.—John Laird, of Birkenhead, who built the *Alabama*, 63.

January 26.—Count Ludwig Tisza, Hungarian statesman, 66....Jules Emile Richebourg, French novelist, 65....Paul Felix Taillade, French actor, 71....Gen. F. J. Moberley, of the British Royal Engineers, 73.

January 29.—Ex-Mayor Stephen C. Foster, of Los Angeles, Cal., 78....Dr. Theophilus Parvin, of Philadelphia, 72....Dr. Jules Emile Péan, eminent French surgeon, 67.

January 30.—Rear Admiral Daniel L. Braine, U. S. N., retired, 69....Lord Carlingford, formerly president of the Board of Trade in the British Government, 75....Ex-Gov. Harris M. Plaisted, of Maine, 69.

February 1.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Carson, vice-provost of the University of Dublin.

February 4.—Chief Bushyhead, of the Cherokee Indians, 75....Ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborne, of Kansas, 61.

February 5.—Joseph P. Smith, director of the Bureau of American Republics, 41....Mgr. Edward McColgan, of Baltimore, 86.

February 7.—Gen. John Cochrane, New York politician, 84.

February 9.—Dr. Lucio Palido, eminent Venezuelan statesman, 74.

February 10.—Ex-Judge Jasper W. Gilbert, of New York, 86.

February 11.—Rev. Dr. William C. Cattell, ex-president of Lafayette College, 70....Ferdinand Fabre, French novelist, 68.

February 13.—Count Kalnoky, former Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, 65.

February 15.—Baron Ludwig von Erlanger, head of the Erlanger bank....Capt. William B. Jones, last of the builders of the famous Baltimore clipper ships, 85....Rt. Rev. C. T. Quintard, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Tennessee, 73.

CARTOONS AND CURRENT HISTORY.

HERR TROJAN, the editor of the German paper *Kladderadatsch*, is serving a term in prison for the offense which he committed in publishing the cartoon reproduced on this page. The German Emperor some weeks ago had made an address to certain army recruits in which he declared that only good Christians could be good soldiers, and referred to his glorious ancestors who were looking down upon them from heavenly places. The cartoonist of *Kladderadatsch* proceeded to satirize the Emperor's remarks by a drawing in which Alexander the Great, Napoleon I., and Leonidas are represented as reading a newspaper account of the Emperor William's speech with considerable merriment; while the Emperor's illustrious ancestor, the infidel Frederick the Great, in the background, looks up from his newspaper with a disgusted expression, his boon friend Voltaire meanwhile hovering in the air above. Satan below is indulging in characteristic comments. All Europe has been ridiculing the Emperor William and the German judiciary for taking serious note of this bit of pleasantry. In Italy it is permissible to caricature the Pope; and the German and French papers are constantly distorting the features of his holiness of the Vatican. The only personage in Europe to-day who is too sacred to be dealt with directly or indirectly by cartoonists is the young German Emperor.



FROM THE CAMP OF THE ARMIES OF HEAVEN.

SATAN: "At last I know what the knot means that I made in my tail: I wanted to fetch the Old Fritz, for 'he who is no brave Christian is no brave man, and no brave Prussian soldier either, and can under no circumstances fulfill the duty required of a soldier in the Prussian army.' Nay, perhaps I may succeed, on a final revision, in recovering lost ground and in freeing the armies of heaven from the bad Christians and bad soldiers."



DON QUIXOTE KAISER AND THE PUPPETS.

The German Kaiser objects to be caricatured, and *Kladderadatsch*, which is the German *Punch*, has lately got into trouble over a cartoon satirizing the Emperor's recent speech to the recruits, in which he described his "glorious forefathers looking down upon them from the heavens."—From the *Westminster Budget*.

It is said that Mr. Richard Croker and Mr. Thomas Platt, of New York, one of whom rules the metropolitan city and the other the Empire State, have a kindred feeling with the German Emperor, and are disposed to suppress Mr. Bush, of the *World*, Mr. Davenport, of the *Journal*, Mr. Nelan, of the *Herald*, Mr. Atwood, of *Life*, and the other audacious cartoonists who have been guilty of *lese majeste* in their treatment of these two political magnates. President McKinley is not known to object to being caricatured, and Mr. Hanna has borne much without intimating any intention to favor laws for the extermination of cartoonists.



THE MODERN ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.

From the *World* (New York).



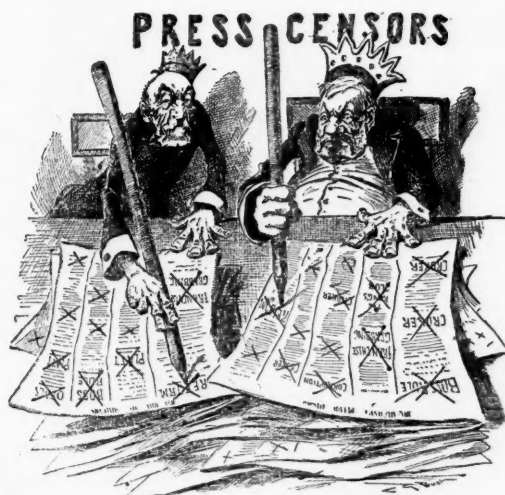
DANGER OF ASPHYXIATION.

From the *Herald* (New York).

Mr. Davenport, of the *Journal*, was subjected to a severe reprimand last month from the Pennsylvania judge who has been conducting the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies for the slaughter of striking coal-miners at Latimer some months ago. We reproduce on this page the particular cartoon which excited the wrath of the judge. Its impropriety must be acknowledged; for it dealt prejudicially with a matter then undergoing a judicial inquiry.

Mr. Bush represents the cartoonist as the modern St. George who rides the steed Publicity, and with his

pencil as a weapon stabs the dragon of political and social injustice and wrong. Mr. Nelan suggests to Platt and Croker the serious danger that might follow the extinguishment of the light of the press.



PLATT AND CROKER WON'T BE HAPPY TILL THEY GET THE CENSORSHIP.—From the *World* (New York).



THE MODERN EXPONENT OF AMERICAN LIBERTY.

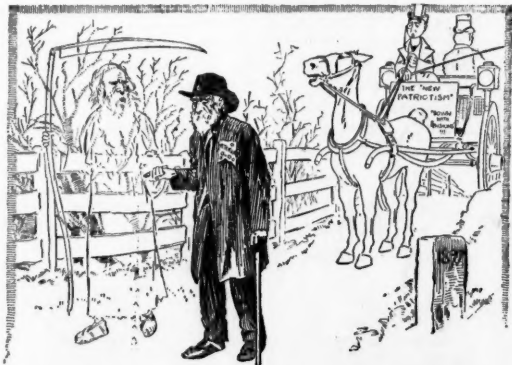
Davenport's cartoon which roused the ire of the Wilkes-barre judge.—From the *Journal* (New York).



THROWING LIGHT ON THE SUBJECT.

UNCLE SAM (to old soldier) : "I'm not after you. I'm after the rascals behind you."—From *Judge* (New York).

The discussion of Uncle Sam's overgrown pension list has of late been more frank and reasonable than at any time before in many years. Mr. Gillam has drawn for *Judge* a cartoon which we reproduce herewith that meets the situation exactly. Uncle Sam is not criticising the genuine old soldier, but is seeking to expose the rascality of the agents and attorneys who have profited by the enormous frauds that have undoubtedly been perpetrated. The *Inter-Ocean's* cartoonist suggests to the over-severe critic of the pension rolls that Father Time is now stalking by the side of the old soldier and will soon take him out of the way. His young widow, however, bids fair to live for the next seventy-five years.



HAVE PATIENCE; HE WILL SOON BE OUT OF THE WAY.

From the *Inter-Ocean* (Chicago).



A MASTERLY POSITION.

Strongly recommended by Senator Morgan, Cabot Lodge, and other great statesmen who do not agree with the founders of the republic.—From *Life* (New York).

Mr. Attwood, in *Life*, represents Uncle Sam as put in an awkward position by the Hawaiian annexationists; and invokes the founders of the republic against anything of that sort. We have not discovered, however, that the founders of the republic ever supposed for a moment that the people who would be on earth after a lapse of a hundred years in the United States would not have some questions of their own to decide, on the strength of their own judgment.



EVICTED.—From the *World* (New York).

The four cartoons on this page deal in a lively fashion with matters of recent international interest. Two of them are by Bush, of New York, and the other two by Sir John Tenniel, of London. Mr. Bush very cleverly characterizes Minister de Lome's self-caused eviction from the United States; and he minimizes the German exclusion of American products by comparing it with



IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE WHOSE OX IS GORED.
From the *World* (New York).

the Dingley tariff wall which shuts out almost everything of European production. Sir John Tenniel represents the Russian and German sailors as under the necessity of stopping from point to point on their way to China to get their coal from English stations. In his second cartoon he represents Joseph Chamberlain, with his subsidy policy, as encouraging the cane-planters of Jamaica to bear up a little longer under the knock-down blows of the European beet-grower, who has waxed strong and hearty on government bounties.



ON THE "QUAY VIVE!"

JOHN BULL: "What, mates! Want some of my coal to get to China? Right yo' are!" (To himself:) "I can always stop the supplies!"—From *Punch* (London).

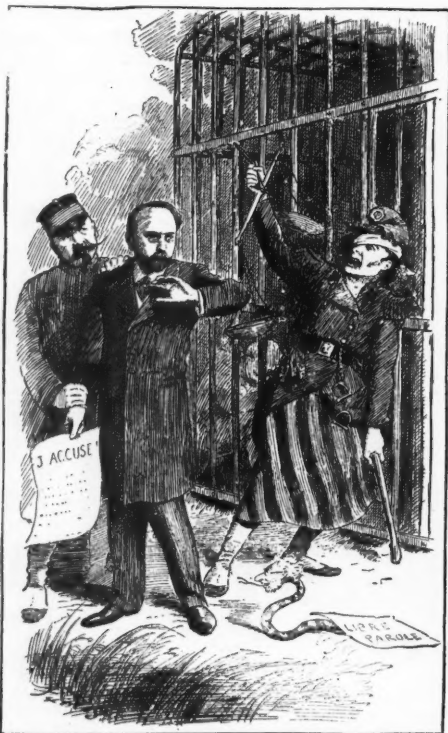


KEEPING HIM GOING.

COLONIAL JOE: "Hold out to the end of the round! I've got something that'll put the life into you!" ("The chancellor of the exchequer has consented to propose at the meeting of Parliament a very large grant in aid of the West Indies." *Vide* report of Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Liverpool, *Times*, January 19.)—From *Punch* (London).



GERMAN MILITARY OBSERVER: "So deeply bemired in the swamp of corruption is the grand army of France that it seems wholly unable to get upon solid ground."—From *Ull* (Berlin).



ZOLA AS A MODERN VOLTAIRE.—From the *Critic* (London).

The military scandals in France, apropos of the Dreyfus incident and its long train of sensational consequences, have not found the German cartoonists neighborly or merciful by any means. The cartoon which we reproduce on this page represents a German scout, safe on firm ground, looking down upon the French army struggling hopelessly in a slough of corruption, and vainly striving to reach a solid footing.

The English cartoon on this page represents French justice in control of the mob, while the man in the uniform arrests Zola, the modern advocate of liberty and fair play. A French cartoon, drawn in the interest of the army and against the friends of Dreyfus, represents the German Emperor as reading the French newspapers and turning to congratulate his allies, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy, upon the fact that in France at present they are engaged in disparaging and insulting their own army—a state of affairs, evidently, that might seem to make for the interest of France's enemies.

The Zola trial has been provocative of a vast number of caricatures, some of which it will doubtless be in order for us to reproduce next month, when the episode will have been ended in one way or another.



GERMAN EMPEROR TO HIS ALLIES, THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND THE KING OF ITALY: "We can congratulate ourselves upon the fact that in France just now they are busy insulting and slandering their own army."—From *Pilori* (Paris).



THE SITUATION IN THE ORIENT.
Are they game?—From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).



THE RACE FOR THE UPPER NILE.
JOHN BULL: "Hurry up, Mon Aml, or I shall beat you after all!"—From *Moonshine*.



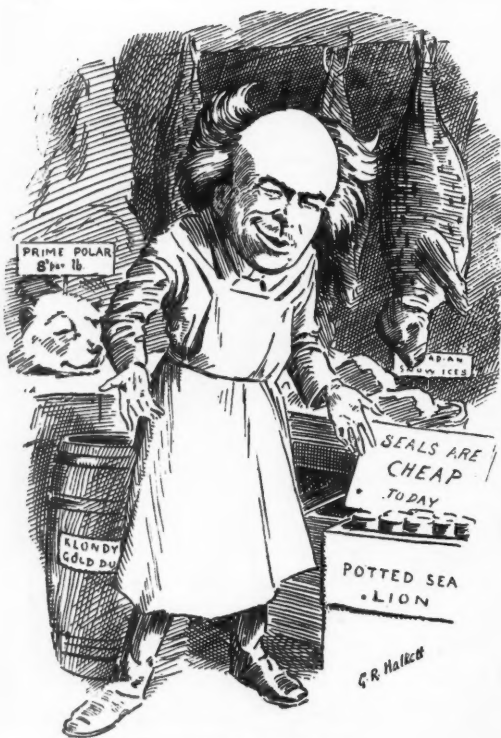
IN AN ORIENTAL BARBER SHOP.
Every one wishes to help the poor sufferer, but he will not have peace until the last tooth is pulled out.—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



THE CONCERT OF EUROPE.
A monument erected in remembrance of the saving of Crete by the powers.—From *Der Nebelspalter* (Zürich).



SEE-SAWING. (Apropos of the Chinese loan.)—From the *Herald* (New York).



SEALS ARE CHEAP TO-DAY.

A fancy portrait of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the Canadian Store. (As the first fruits of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy, it is stated that the Canadian Government "has taken premises in the city, shortly to be opened as a store for the sale of general Canadian products."—*Daily Chronicle*.)—From *Punch* (London).

Punch, in the past few months, has given a good deal of attention to Canadian matters, as the cartoons on this page might fairly indicate. The first one represents Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the energetic prime minister, as personally carrying out one of his projects, namely, the establishment in London of a store for the disposal and sale of Canadian products, with a view to promoting the English consumption of Dominion goods. The other two drawings are reproduced from the preface prepared for the new bound volume of *Punch*. This volume is dedicated in a graceful way to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Mr. Punch ventures upon the ice to make his bow to the stalwart premier. The corner design represents Mistress Canada as tobogganing on the one hundred and thirteenth volume of *Punch*. The Canadians would be glad if



Kipling's rhymes and Sambourne's cartoons were not so insistent upon representing Canada as "Our Lady of the Snows." For although the Klondike gold-fields are in Canada, the Klondike temperature is by no means uniform throughout the Dominion. The toboggan suit answers well enough for winter rhymes and winter cartoons. But Miss Canada does not wear blankets the whole year through.



MR. PUNCH'S COMPLIMENTS TO SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

THE RUSH TO THE KLONDIKE.

ALASKA'S NEW GOLD-FIELDS—THEIR PRESENT OUTPUT AND FUTURE PROMISE.

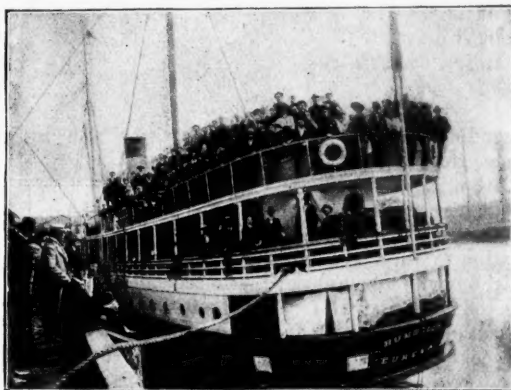
BY SAM STONE BUSH.

I.—THE EXODUS.

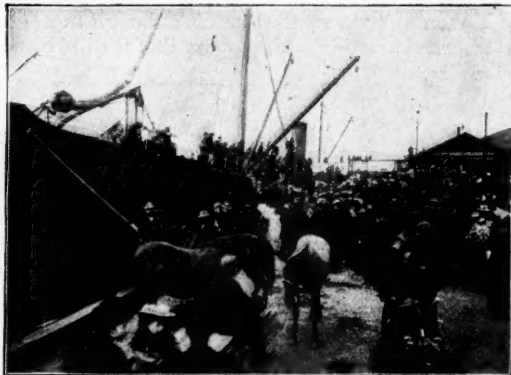
IT took two and a half years from the first discovery of gold in California for the population of that territory to increase from 15,000 to 92,000. At least 100,000 prospectors will advance upon Dawson City and its vicinity in the first six or seven months of 1898—less than a year from the time when the world first heard of the new gold sensation. The days of '49 and the great Ballarat rush two years later were peaceful compared to this. Another dramatic fact—this army of gold-hunters will expend for transportation and supplies before the end of the year fully \$60,000,000—four times as much as the probable total output of Klondike gold!

In 1897, between July 17 and September 1, 8,886 passengers and 36,000 tons of freight were carried north from Puget Sound and British Columbia ports. Of this traffic the steamers bound for St. Michael took 1,248 persons and 12,000 tons of freight, while nearly all the balance went

number going through the Chilkoot; the rest—gamblers, tradesmen, and those who failed to get through—are living this winter at the pass towns. These figures were nearly doubled before January 1, but all the late departures went to Dyea and Skaguay, and on account of



THE EMBARKATION OF THE ARGONAUTS, AUGUST 17, 1897.
(Showing the type of steamship used in transporting prospectors to Alaska.)



SCENE ON THE SEATTLE WHARVES AT A VESSEL'S DEPARTURE WITH PROSPECTORS.

to Dyea and Skaguay, a part branching off to Juneau and Wrangell. About 3,600 got over the passes in this time, at least 3,000 of the

the late season halted for the winter at these places, both of which are growing with wonderful rapidity and fast becoming important towns. Dyea has passed Skaguay in inhabitants and promises to be the metropolis of Alaska. The travel since January 1 has been the capacity of the ships, rates on them have advanced, and a further advance will likely be made as the crowds become greater on the approach of the "open season." Trade and transportation on the Pacific coast are convulsed; excepting in time of war, the century has seen no other such physical happening.

WHAT THE YEAR PROMISES IN DEVELOPMENT.

No statistics can be made of the 1898 exodus with any degree of accuracy, but from estimating the movement already well in motion, nearly, if not quite, 100,000 will try to get to the gold.

A majority of the photographs used in illustrating this article—fourteen by the author and six by Mr. J. F. Pratt—have not been published before.

fields. It is doubtful—if my computations on the capacities of the vessels in the Alaskan trade are correct, and they are made from close inquiry—whether the transportation companies can carry so many and their supplies. This capacity shows 75,000 passengers from January to July, with two tons of freight to the passenger, when he will probably require only about one-half ton; and assuming that one-half of the freight will not go inland, but be used at Dyea and other coast points for building operations and transient consumption, would leave a supply tonnage sufficient for an additional 75,000 prospectors. A reduction of rates on the transcontinental roads, such as is threatened, will increase the number wanting to go, in which case the steamship people will manage it somehow, if tardily, even if it is necessary to continue sending steamers from the Atlantic.



SKAGUAY TOWN, FIVE WEEKS OLD.

This contemplates the situation to July. After that it is believed by those who have looked ahead that a second and greater exodus will begin, for it is pretty certain that the first ships returning from the Yukon in July, and weekly thereafter for a time, will bring such stores of gold, such tales of individual fortunes, and such picturesque details that the larger army, waiting, will break their bonds of indecision. By that time there will be more ships and also better facilities for crossing the passes, and it is probable that these swarming emigrants (of whom three-fourths will go from the United States, about an eighth from Canada, and the rest from the British Isles) will be able to get through to the gold bottom creeks without serious delay, although they will, of course, be too late to do any prospecting till next year.

More ships are needed in the Alaskan trade; more boats on the Yukon and Stickeen rivers, overhead and surface roads on the short passes—these are the things needed now, the things to be done at any cost, so they are done quickly, and the future will take care of the construction of more permanent lines and better facilities.

WHAT THIS STAMPEDE MEANS TO TRADE.

What does an exodus of 100,000 to the Klondike mean to the business of the country? I

have figured it out on the basis of cost and proportion as ascertained, and it is this: That each man of them would average first and last an expenditure of \$600, making a grand total of \$60,-

000,000. The United States railroads would get \$5,000,000 of this; Seattle merchants and hotel keepers, for outfits and transient guests, \$25,000,000; the prospector's home town and towns en route to Seattle and other Pacific

coast points, \$5,000,000; ship companies, for transportation to Alaska, \$10,000,000; and for the transportation of freight over passes and in Alaska, \$15,000,000. This would represent only the actual needs of this many prospectors, and would cause a large increase in other business directly connected with it.

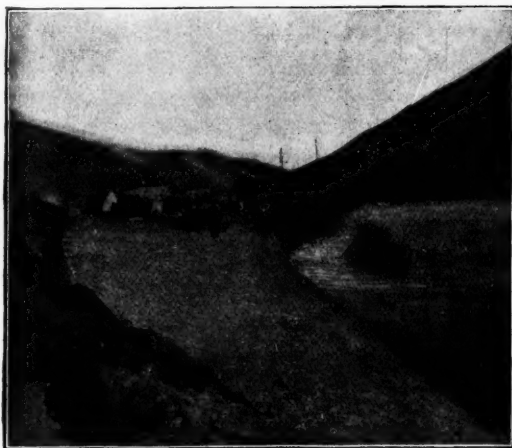


THE OLD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT JUNEAU.

THE PROBABLE OUTPUT OF 1898.

Up to the time of the Klondike discovery the Yukon placer output as tabulated by the national authorities was, in grand total, \$3,310,500. Almost the whole of this amount resulted from the work of the years 1886 and 1896. The output from 1880 to 1886 was comparatively insignificant.

The predictions for the receipts from the Upper Yukon in 1898 are guesswork, although the latest returned miners make it appear that it will be over



DYEA IN SEPTEMBER, 1897—NOW A TOWN OF ABOUT 5,000.

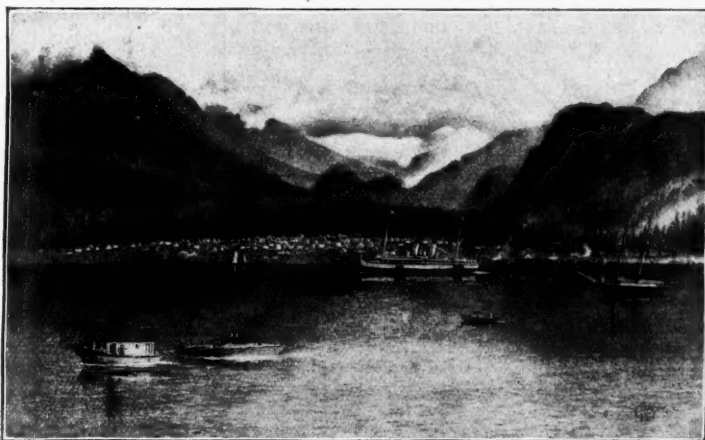
\$20,000,000. But if it is \$12,000,000, the most conservative estimate now offered, it will be wonderful, and will mean that with all the willing hands now there and the hundred thousand or more who get through in 1898 the yield for 1899 will approximate \$50,000,000.

After that it depends on transportation facilities to get people and machinery into the country to multiply the placer yields, and a few years more will probably see on the Yukon ranges the steady crunching of ore by stamp mills to add to the world's gold supply.

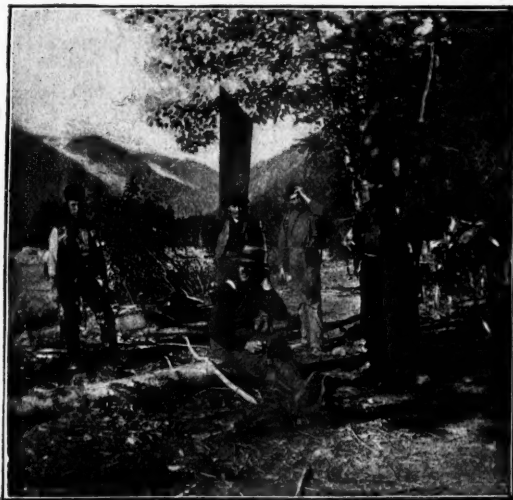
IS THERE STILL ROOM FOR PROSPECTORS?

The report from Captain Ray, United States army, from the interior, stating that no new placers have been discovered for eight months, is doubtless true, but it is misleading. An explanation should go with it, and if entirely fair it would say that all those on the Yukon last summer were occupied, not with prospecting for new discoveries, but to take

Those who got to the Upper Yukon in the fall did so too late for prospecting, as elsewhere explained. If Captain Ray felt that the food situation demanded a warning to check the senseless ones going in unprepared, he was probably justified.



SKAGUAY TOWN, FROM THE HEAD OF THE LYNN CANAL, SHOWING THE WHITE PASS IN OCTOBER, 1897.

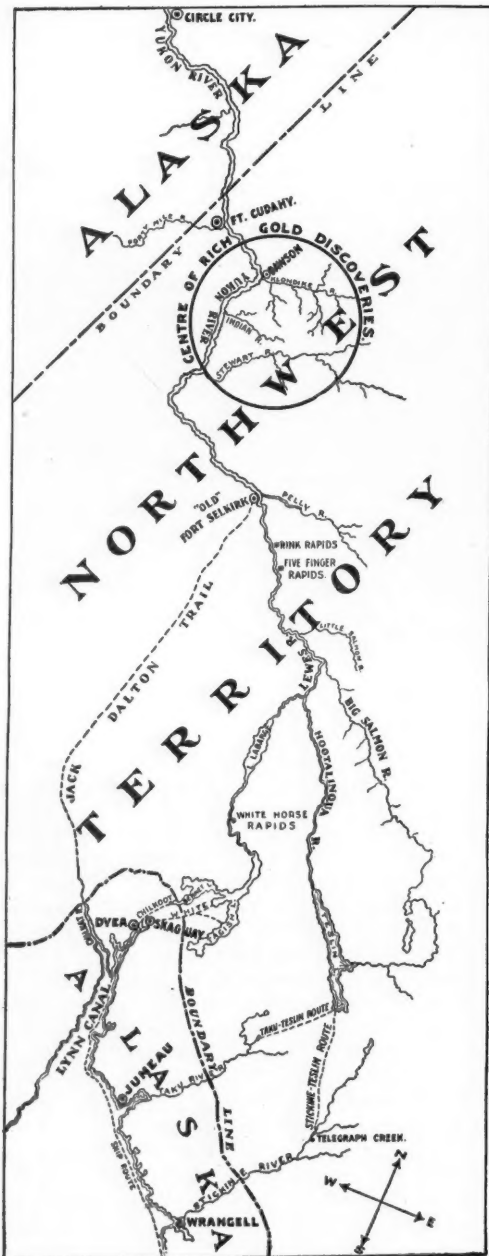


PROSPECTORS MOVING BOAT TIMBERS OVER CHILKOOT TRAIL.

up claims on the creeks known to be rich or prospecting creeks in the same locality, which no doubt Captain Ray classes as the old discovery.

The impatient intending prospector, however, who fears that the lands of gold will all be occupied unless he hastens, at the sacrifice of reason, to the gold creeks, should take a glance at a map of North America. Alaska embraces more square miles than twenty-one States of the Union, including the area from North Carolina northwest, taking in Illinois, and thence with the lakes to the North Atlantic coast of Maine. Think of all the rivers in these twenty-one States and of all the creeks that flow into all these rivers, of the branches that feed the creeks, and you have a placer area for prospecting to hide a half million men from one another by a distance to make each feel lonesome. And in the Klondike district there is the land, mainly mountains, feeding the streams, where years hence will be found rich quartz ledges that will again awaken the world to the sight of a new Havilah.

To digress here in order to make this point clear. I met a miner last summer on a steamer who was returning from the Klondike, and studying the map we had laid before us, I asked what there was of water in that half inch of space between the mouth of the Klondike and Stewart rivers, as gold was plenty on both. He said: "Oh, eight or ten pretty big streams; you might call 'em rivers." Now, here was prospecting ground to employ and lose all the people who got through in 1897. They will not crowd, and the exodus



THE KLONDIKE REGION AND THE ROUTES
TO DAWSON CITY.

of 1898 will only go before to point the way to creeks that are liable to pay, even if they do not call for that joke of the miner's—"where the

gold is so thick that you have to mix sand in to sluice it."

A COAST-LINE GREATER THAN THE CIRCUMFERENCE
OF THE EARTH.

There are 11,000 islands along the coast included in this Alaskan area, and with the numerous inlets they give a coast-line 11,000 miles longer than the coast-line—Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf—of the United States, or greater than the circumference of the earth. And consider the western limit of these possessions—there is the island of Attou, the farthest of the Aleutian group; its longitude is as far west of Seattle as Portland, Maine, is east of Seattle. No matter what reports may be spread on this subject, those who are contemplating a hazard of new fortunes along the mighty Yukon need not be deterred by a fear of crowding or richness of prospecting ground, as those who have a right to know express unbounded confidence in the richness of the placers, and with the exodus of 1897 lending willing hands with the pick, it may be that the results of 1898 will turn the world Klondike-mad and pale the memory of "Kaffirs" in Europe. Indeed, just as this is going to press there are reports from experts who have been over the ground thoroughly which make it quite within the things to be expected that there will soon be even richer "finds" than those already made—and it is not unlikely that these may be in Alaska proper. There can be no doubt that this northwestern portion of our continent is destined to undergo a remarkable development in the next few years.

There is serious work to be done in Alaska and the Northwest Territory—the making of a new world. There are many dissenters from this opinion, but their dissent will only serve the purpose of making all effort more effective, with more forethought and more care. It was much the same when the East first heard of the finding of gold on Captain Sutter's farm in California in 1849. Evidence was produced of the "finds," and the plains and Rockies were cut into wagon roads, while the Indian lurked along the way and took a scalp now and then. This color of danger gave the Eastern press a chance to write lurid pictures of massacres and bloodshed and to place the price of a placer at death, but the "movers" wagons continued to turn their wheels toward the setting sun, and to-day the fruit of that movement makes the writer of a recent article point with much reason to our Pacific coast as the changing front of the world. In point of fact, many of the men who have made the longest stays in that region are the hardest-looking and finest physical specimens one could well find.

One argonaut after another has testified to the tremendous muscular exhilaration experienced in crossing the Chilkoot even with the thermometer at all sorts of numbers below zero. And this is simply natural. The freezing purifies the air they breathe, the cold stirs the blood and muscles to action, the fare is plain but wholesome, and there is that great solitude to feed the soul and that feeling of comradeship—truth to your fellow-man—all of which give health to the body and mind. There



A PICTURESQUE HABITATION ON CHILKOOT TRAIL—WAITING FOR SPRING TO PROCEED NORTH.

has been an honesty remarked in these first dwellers in the Yukon basin and in the travelers over the passes, and it is due to the absolute dependence of every man on the other for protection. It was the same in the early days of California, and changed and was lawless in the extreme while the Government was learning how to make the law effective, and it will be the same way on the Yukon, no doubt.

HARDSHIPS AWAITING THE GOLD-SEEKER.

Let no one start out, though, without clearly realizing that the Yukon country is still far from a pleasure resort. The camp life and work of the miner on the Klondike is one of great hardships, the climate and the long winter nights hedging it in with ever-present and harsh limitations. It is a routine of sleep until you wake and work, build fires and cook the brief fare until you sleep. The thermometer goes down to forty or fifty degrees below in January, and sometimes lower, while in the summer-time it will go to one hundred degrees above, and when the mercury is highest the mosquitoes will be the densest. The latter are one of the greatest trials that the pioneer has to encounter, and the most hardened emigrant from the Jersey flats will be surprised at the vicious onslaughts of these little plagues, who have actually been known to drive the deer and bear into the water for shelter.

The wise prospector will pay especial attention to the matter of reaching his destination in time to get comfortably settled and build his house before the long winter sets in. Tents are used for camping until a permanent location is made,

and then a "shack," or log hut, generally of one room, is erected. A dirt floor usually answers, and the roof is thatched with boughs, on which is piled mud a foot or two thick; this soon freezes, making a very warm house if the sides are also banked with mud and the logs chinked in the same way.

HOW THE MINERS LIVE.

The best fire is one built on a square piece of masonry two feet high, much like a blacksmith's forge, and the smoke from this feeds through a pipe, like an inverted funnel, which hangs from the center of the roof, and is fixed to be raised or lowered. About this fire the miners sit in their idle hours, often the meals are eaten off its edge, and many a game of "California Jack" is played across its corners. This open fire in the center of the room is an idea probably copied from the natives. The latter not being so sensitive to smoke let it escape through an opening left in the roof, like their tepee, or cone-shaped tent of poles and mud, being constructed with the apex of the cone left open for the smoke. The supplies, or sacks of flour, meal, bacon, beans, coffee, salt, and the few luxuries, are stored in the same room and jealously guarded. Their shrinking bulk is watched with fear, while the miners declare that the gold is most carelessly



THE CHILKOOT SUMMIT IN WINTER.

hung in bags on pegs behind the door, tied up in the arm of a worn-out shirt, or perhaps filled in the foot of a rubber boot.

Few books reach these camps, and fewer newspapers, as neither government carries anything but "first-class mail matter." But I noticed on the passes last summer that nearly every man had a Bible with him, and I saw a number of copies of Shakespeare. And to the man of thoughtful mind I should think that a few good books, hard to exhaust, would be a food needed as much as bacon and beans. Nansen while on the *Fram* got better work from his men because he gave them the diversion of books and music.

Some of these miners build their cabins with a "lean-to" which covers the shaft and protects the partner at the windlass as he draws up the buckets of frozen dirt. The plan of working these placers is for two men to work together, one down in the drift, who, by keeping a fire going while he sleeps, thaws enough ground to pick it out and load it in the bucket when awake, while his partner draws the bucket up the shaft with a windlass, made like the old-fashioned well. This dirt he piles outside, and there it stays until spring, except for an occasional "panning" to see how rich the dirt is running.

When the springs thaw and begin to trickle down the mountain the miner builds his sluice-box, and turning the water into its head, inclines it for just the necessary current, and then feeds the box at its upper end with this dump pile. The water continues what nature began, and the gold in the sand sinks against cleats on the bottom, while the dirt passes away. The "rocker" is also used, and every miner has his little preferences as to details



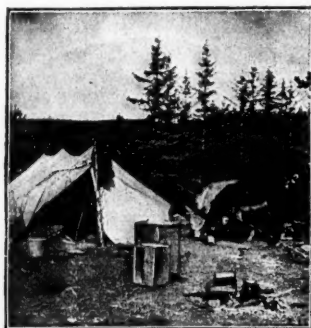
THE INDIAN PACKER AND HIS PONY.

of method, but as yet on the Yukon they are primitive indeed.

In the towns, particularly at Dawson, Dyea, and Skaguay, everything is "wide open"—drinking, gambling, and the mad dance of the miners and their women are almost a "continuous performance" through the winter. Of course the crowd of miners change, but the women don't. The men come into town from the mines at intervals for a diversion from their monotonous life. This monotony is liable to make the settlements of the Yukon the most wicked in the history of camp towns, for human nature will "even up" things.

It was never my belief that there would be a serious famine at Dawson or on the Klondike this winter. Food might go to very high prices and men might have to economize in its use, but with the personal knowledge I had that three-

fourths of those who got through the passes last year went with a year's supply, made me feel sure that this, with the tonnage that got up the Yukon, made a gross supply which would keep the wolf away from the "shack" if men remained together. A



THE ARGONAUT'S CAMP ON CHILKOOT TRAIL.

miner in that country will charge you the highest market prices for food if you have the money to pay or the strength to work, but be you penniless and with no work to do, it is his spirit to divide his last crust with you, and with good grace.

The very best advice that can be given on "outfitting" for a year or two in that land of the long nights, without particularizing, is to take only what is absolutely needed, and be sure that it is of the very highest quality. A good sleeping-bag is worth a dozen a little cheaper; one well-made coat is worth many inferior ones; and so on through the list of clothing, tools, and food. If you do decide to cut on quantity, let it be on the clothes.

II.—HOW TO GET TO DAWSON CITY.

The most vital question that these gold-seekers are asking is, What is the best route? Having kept in close touch with the man who is going to the Yukon, I have concluded that he will have



DIVERSION OF CAMP LIFE.

as his destination the tributaries of that river between the mouth of the Hootalinqua and Dawson City, possibly going further down to Circle City or Forty Mile, and I will give my conclusions as answering to this destination.

THE ALL-WATER ROUTE.

There is one all-water route, by steamship to St. Michael, 3,000 miles from Puget Sound and 4,000 from San Francisco, thence up the Yukon River 1,880 miles to Dawson City. This route is the easiest and at the same time the one entailing more uncertainties, more loss of time, money, and opportunity than any heretofore taken; but on account of its being possible

during a very brief season to ship from Puget Sound and be unloaded with your belongings at Dawson City, right in the heart of the first great discoveries appeals strongly to the average man. It would take all the ships on the Pacific coast, however, to move the gold-seekers over this route during the short season it is open. The first ships going via St. Michael in 1898 are scheduled to leave Puget Sound about June 10, but it is not likely that the complementary boats to take the cargoes will be able to start up the Yukon until nearly a month later, because the mouth of the Yukon is not free of ice for four or five weeks after it breaks up at its sources at Lake Lindemann or Lake Teslin—about the last of May. This upper ice flows north, cuts under the ice where it has not yet thawed, or piles on it, and freezing again forms a great icy mass; this again breaks and flows farther down stream, ending in a grand gorge about the mouth. At the mouth the volume of water flowing into Bering Sea is so great that it is fresh ten miles out, which also freezes and aids in locking this entrance. At many points on the trip up to Dawson the river changes its channel each season, and new bars are formed, often necessitating dredging to enable the boats to find a channel.

The traveler should reach Dawson City by the first of August, provided he got started up

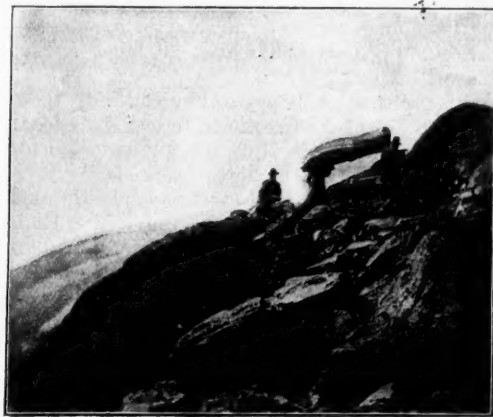
the river on one of the first boats, and if he expects to labor for others at a per-diem wage this trip is the easiest; but it will cost as much in ready money as going by either the White or Chilkoot passes (leaving Puget Sound May 20), and it will cost in food as much more and in time one year more if the gold-seeker expects to make and work his own location.

THE BRIEF PROSPECTING SEASON.

This is predicated on the shortness of the prospecting season, which in many creeks is confined to June and July, because from October to June the weather is too severe. Men say they will prospect in the winter-time, but the Yukon miner tells me that they don't; that they must get their shaft down in the open season, so their work will be underground when winter closes in. The months of August and September, too, are not profitable for prospecting, since the melting of the snow and glaciers on the mountains fills and overflows the creek bottoms. Should the gold-seeker have as his destination some of the streams farther up than Dawson, it will require additional time for the much slower progress, for it is up a swift current in an open boat instead of down stream, as from the overland passes. If one's destination is Stewart River, it is better to be at Lake Lindemann or Lake Teslin at a given time than at Dawson City. One can't be at Dawson City by the all-water route until at least two months later than he can reach these head-



AN ENGINEER SIGHTING THE SUMMIT.
(This was the last photograph taken on the Chilkoot in the winter of 1897-98, by Arthur Cobb, C.E.)



NEAR THE SUMMIT OF CHILKOOT, FOURTEEN DAYS' WORK FROM DYEA, EIGHTEEN MILES BEHIND.

waters. So the water route loses practically all the prospecting season, while the short passes save six or seven weeks of it.

I know the actual hardships on the easier trails from "packing" across the White and Chilkoot passes, and have intimate knowledge

from people on whom one should rely as to the other routes. However, aside from all this the question of climate fixes the question of date when you can get into the country, and the question of date fixes the value of the first year's results.

THE OVERLAND TRAIL TO LAKE TESLIN.

What is known as the Teslin route via Wrangell and the Stickeen River to Telegraph Creek, thence by overland trail 154 miles to Lake Teslin, also has its advocates. They point to the fact that after getting to Lake Teslin all the rest of the trip is down stream, avoiding dangerous rapids and troublesome portages. This is undoubtedly true; but what of that 154 miles of land? It would be nothing to balk an earnest man if he was going to trudge it with his lunch-basket and a good stout staff; but where is the year's supply of outfit—the thousand pounds? How long will it take him to lug that over on his back, making at the most ten miles a day for each hundred pounds? Or, if he has money to buy two horses and feed and shoe them, and each carries 250 pounds and makes 20 miles a day, what will it cost?

Suppose there is money to buy and ship these horses to Telegraph Creek and to buy their feed: allowing a reasonable time for accidents and for moving the feed for the horses, it is plain that it will take at least a month for this land trip, and the cost will be double that of the White, Chilkoot, or St. Michael trips. However, if cost or hardship cuts no figure and the traveler starts early over the frozen snow so as to be at Lake Teslin by the latter part of May, he will be in an excellent position to reach the gold district early in the prospecting season.

THE DALTON ROUTE.

The Dalton trail, from near the mouth of the Chilkat River overland to Fort Selkirk, 260 miles, is purely a cattle trail. It is good for pack animals and particularly suited to them in the "open season," because along its way are meadows to feed them; but it is only profitable to pack over this route where the animals are to be sold down below, and it will not be used much by the pros-

pectors until a surface railroad is built over it—an improvement likely to come within the next few years.

The Canadian routes are out of the question for present needs, on account of the distance of overland journeys.

The Taku route, leading out from Juneau, is quite similar to the Teslin route from Wrangell, only not so good for pedestrians, but better for railroad-building.

THE MOST FEASIBLE ROUTE VIA CHILKOOT PASS.

This narrows down the route question to the Chilkoot and White passes. Going by the White there is forty-five miles of land from ship navigation to canoe navigation. The Chilkoot trail is one-half this distance. The gradients on the White are less as an average profile, the summit of the White being 2,500 feet above sea-level and the Chilkoot 3,600 feet; but there are more ups and downs and more bogs on the White, and altogether, mile for mile, the Chilkoot is very much the easier proposition.

It starts out from the town of Dyea, up a sandy and boulder-strewn valley for eight miles to the mouth of the canyon—a point where the valley narrows in an easterly deflection—and from here it is four miles of very hard travel to Sheep Camp. It leads out up the mountain side and is ever up and down, over the spurs and across the bogs and streams; one minute you are exerting yourself to the utmost to pull your boot out

of the mucky black stuff, and the next are pulling yourself up a rise by holding to the roots of a tree; then comes a slide down a grimy stone, and if you light squarely must balance yourself well over the log across the stream; and again up and down, until you wonder if the



AN INDIAN PACKER IN HIS PICTURESQUE GARB AT CRATER LAKE.



HOW STREAMS ARE CROSSED—THE AUTHOR WADING TAIYA RIVER.

pack on your back is petrified into a lead-bearing stone. From Sheep Camp the ascent becomes greater as you go up the canyon, and two hours will put you in sight of the famous pass, that forbidding door to Eldorado. From this point it does not look far to the sheer granite wall with

the two little depressions in the top. The one to the left, and the higher one, is the trail, and from this first view, three miles away, you can see a thread-like path wind up to it. Moreover, by careful scrutiny, if your eyes are good, you can perceive little specks moving over and up the "granite clouds"—they seem the atoms of hope.

THE FAMOUS SUMMIT.

A little farther, at Last Camp, horses are usually unpacked. The climb from here to the top is like a great pair of steps, uneven and each step growing larger as you get nearer to it, but patience and frequent rests will get you finally to the summit. The scene about you becomes indescribably grand as you toil up this ascent, the valleys lying below like strips of green, with a stripe of silver where the little Taiya River shows; above, all space seems to be frozen and locked with glaciers; the birds are singing down there where you were an hour ago, and the poppy is gorgeous and indolently sways in the summer air; but up here it is perpetual winter, and when you gain the top of the summit the winds give you an icy kiss like death.

LAKE LINDEMANN AND THE BOATS.

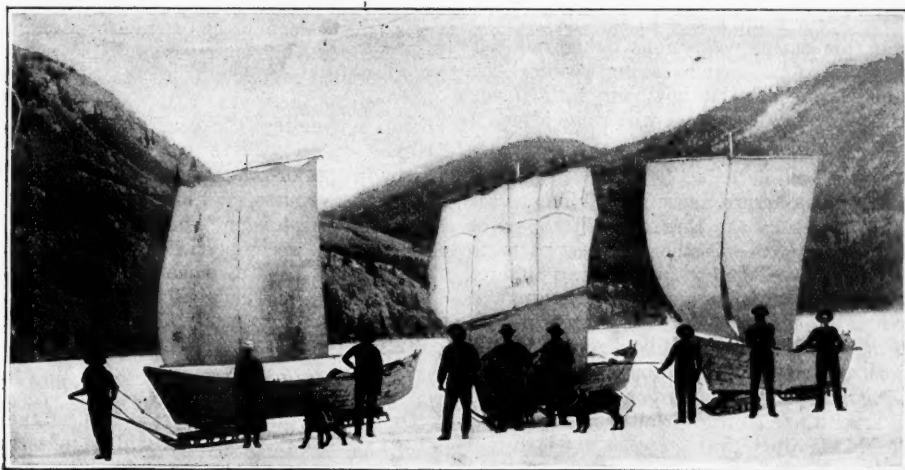
A quarter of a mile beyond and five hundred feet below is Crater Lake, and the trail twists to the right of it, on past Long Lake to Deep Lake, and at last to the head of navigation, Lake Lindemann. From the summit to Lindemann it is rocks and bogs and some easy going, the distance being less than eight miles. Here is where boats are built for the river journey, and it is necessary to get timber from the forests two

miles away—perhaps much further by this summer, as suitable timber is scarce and fast being cut. There is a small sawmill at this place and



LOOKING NORTH FROM SUMMIT OF CHILKOOT PASS,
SHOWING CRATER LAKE.

some boats are being built this winter, but they will be exhausted with the first movement north, and again plain batteaus will go to prohibitive prices, just as during the past season, when they actually sold a boat to hold two men and a ton of supplies for \$575. It takes two men ten days of hard work to construct one of these boats out of the forest wood. The tree is found, felled, and the whipsaw makes the boards; then it is a question of shaping and putting together, calking and launching.

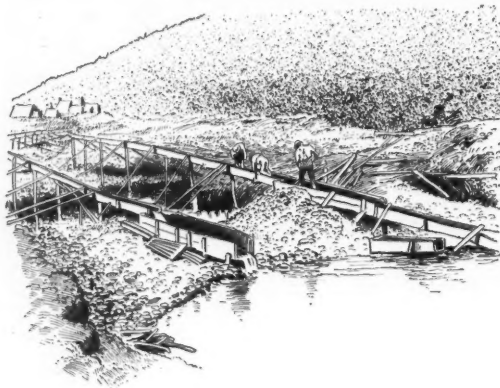


By courtesy of McClure's Magazine.

CARRYING-BOATS ON THE YUKON.

DOWN THE RIVER.

From this point to Dawson is plain sailing down stream, except a few short portages, one a quarter of a mile, another below Lindemann a mile and a quarter, and not forgetting to except several rapids, the most dangerous of which is the White Horse. The channel through these rough waters is better known now than when they caused serious consequences to men and supplies early last summer, and it is understood that there are men making a regular business of



SLUICING ON BONANZA CREEK.

Redrawn from photograph.

taking boats through for a few dollars—a very trifle compared with the former dangers. One poor fellow was in the van of the rush early last season, and after many hardships reached this place, shot at the rapids, struck the rocks, and lost boat and supplies. It is related that being washed against the lower shore and realizing his helpless condition (his entire possessions being reduced to a single can of a famous baking powder), he shot himself, and a board now marks the place where he was buried by those who came after.

THE QUESTION OF TEMPERAMENT.

I have given a description of the Chilkoot Pass as I know it, to show the character of this sort of travel and to say this is the very best route to the gold district. It is not an engaging picture, but it is true that what a man really thinks of such a rough adventure depends largely on his nature. Two men go in and live through all the sensations and return to tell their story: one is a harrowing, tearful tale, the other rough and hard, but with lots of fun for all that; and there you are. It is often the case that one man will weight down a whole party. He may be a good fellow, too, in a way, but his disposition hangs

heavy, while another will lift a crowd through all manner of hardships by his elasticity of spirits and courage to do, like Kipling's "'Eathen: " "And he lifts 'em, lifts 'em, lifts 'em thro' the charge that wins the day."

AN INCIDENT OF THE TRAIL.

I saw this effect of man on man strangely exemplified on the Chilkoot trail at a place they call Pleasant Valley. A big fellow whose clothes and white collar seemed strangely out of place in the pushing horde was under a tree, reclining and at ease, absorbed in a big book that lay open on the ground before him. My curiosity was aroused, and approaching nearer I made out the title of the volume which held him enthralled; it was Nansen's "Farthest North." Now, there was no doubt but that superb story of adventure carried many a pound for the big man, and compensated for so strange a thing as "toting" two such heavy volumes on so arduous a trip, where all is considered worthless that you cannot eat or wear.

COMING TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The advice given as to route is from the standpoint of existing conditions, or rather the conditions as they existed last year, and does not take into account the aids to transportation over the land routes now under construction or proposed. The physical conditions of the routes other than by way of the Chilkoot or White passes forbid the possibility of any transportation means to handle supplies or passengers this year, except by slow and primitive methods, such as ox or horse pack trains; and no matter how well the promoters of any surface roads on such routes may use the brush of the imagination, their schemes cannot be carried through in 1898. It is doubtful, indeed, even assuming that money in abundance is available for such construction, whether even next year will see any such line in operation over the Stickeen, Taku, Edmonton, or Dalton routes. There will undoubtedly be a narrow-gauge or other surface railroad built over one of these routes, but it is a fair conclusion to say that it will take millions of money and three more years to accomplish it, although within that time part of this distance may be operated to help out on a portion of the trip. I make these broad assertions from my knowledge of the difficulties to be met.

OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF ROAD BUILDERS.

On account of the great rainfall near the coast, where such routes begin, it will be necessary to build well up on the spurs or foothills, requiring almost a continuous construction of trestles, fills,

or cuts—the cuts, too, through granite formations. When once across the mountain range, paralleling the coast, the rains or freshets are not so great, but the snows fall steadily and do not melt until June, the winds blow, and snow-drifts of great depth accumulate at all low grades, necessitating the same construction as on the coast side, but with the addition of almost continuous snow-sheds. It is easy to calculate such construction at the cost of \$15,000 or \$20,000 a mile, but it is another matter actually to do it at twice these figures.

THE SKAGUAY WAGON ROAD.

Over the Skaguay trail or White Pass route there is going on a sensible construction for temporary assistance in the shape of a wagon road, over which, if it is ever completed in a satisfactory condition, much freight can be handled by teams. At this writing some seven or eight miles of this road have been built out from Skaguay. It is still in very rough condition, but perhaps with a little more work when the season moderates it will answer the purpose very well. The company proposes to continue this to a point beyond the summit by May or June, but it is known now that operations have been temporarily suspended. This route does not follow the old trail, but keeps up the Skaguay River to the real



THE DWELLING OF THE CHIEF OF THE CHILKOOT, AT CHILKOOT VILLAGE.

Photo by J. F. Pratt.

White Pass, a route encountering two or three box canyons closing it in to the width of the stream with sheer cliffs. These places are to be crossed on steel bridges, one of which has been shipped to Alaska. Granting, however, that this difficult enterprise is carried to a successful conclusion, it leaves the traveler at the summit, or twenty miles from canoe navigation at Lake Bennett; and as a land trip, no matter what the topography, is still a land trip, requiring packing,

and the question of transportation of supplies is only slightly assisted. To be sure, the argonaut will give thanks for any relief from the present difficulties, but no real solution of the problem can be expected this year from Skaguay.

THE CHILKOOT TRAMWAY.

On the Chilkoot route transportation enterprises appear to have taken a more definite shape, and



A CHILKOOT GRAVE.

Photo by J. F. Pratt.

from the means employed it is reasonable to expect quicker and more certain results. This means is the overhead cable construction, known as the aerial tramway, which from its airy name does not appeal very strongly to the practical mind not acquainted with the system, but which is known to mining engineers as a simple and comparatively inexpensive method of handling supplies destined to go over such a short land trip as offered by the Chilkoot. It is extensively used in very many mining sections to carry ore from quarry to smelter, and one is already in operation at the quartz mines near Juneau, Alaska. It claims as a basis for perfection in this case that it is not dependent on surface conditions; that it is not subject to disturbance from glaciers, landslides, or snow-drifts; that the grades are no barrier to successful operation (as the supports for the cable track and traction cable are built on the points of the profile of the route); and that the tonnage capacity is very elastic.

The stations, or supports, are built on the high points of the route. These consist of large poles, 12 or 14 inches in diameter at the large end and varying from 18 to 30 feet in length; they average about 400 feet apart, but this space can be increased to 1,500 feet without in any way affecting successful operation. These poles have a two-inch iron pin in their bottom which is fitted into a hole drilled in the granite; for further support the base of the pole is held in place by a

cast-iron shoe also fitted to the rock, and it is then held rigidly in place by small cable guys running from its top to the four corners of a square, the guys being kept taut by a simple device of turnbuckles. Crossing the pole at the top are arms, much like those on a telegraph pole, only stronger, and at the extreme of the top

up by the cables passing through the freight house, hooking themselves on automatically at such distances as the operator prefers, and taken off the cables by a similar device at destination, where the emptied carriers are again hooked on the return cable and sent to the starting-point. One company already reports four or five miles of

this construction in operation over the steepest grades on the Chilkoot route, and promises to shortly have another four miles in operation, which may reasonably be expected by the middle of May. Another company, with much more extensive plans, has just gotten started on the construction of one of these lines to run from its own dock, built two miles out from Dyea, through to Lake Lindemann, thus covering the whole of the land trip. They propose to carry articles up to 500 pounds in weight as well as "knock-down" boats.

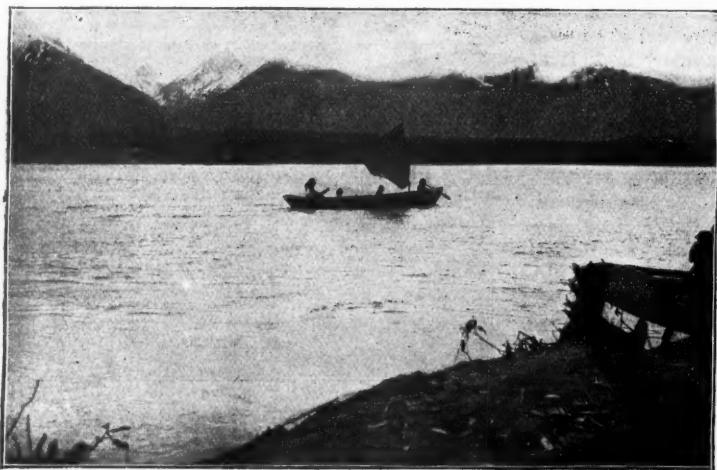
It is believed that the completion of these plans to convey supplies over the

Chilkoot and White Passes in eight hours, instead of five or six weeks, will bring the rate down from forty cents a pound to about ten cents. All the real efforts to handle freight overland are going on at Dyea and Skaguay, and these places are only separated by a neck of land at the head of the arm of the sea known as the Lynn Canal.

LOCATING A CLAIM.

The laws governing the location of claims vary on either side of the boundary line, the limit on the Klondike or British side having been reduced since last August from 500 feet in length, running with the stream, and extending from bench to bench to 100 feet in length running with the stream measured from high-water mark outward, or to the bench if it be further. This is the creek or river claim. "Bar diggings" are a strip of land 100 feet wide at high-water mark and extending into the stream to its lowest water-level. "Dry diggings" are simply 100 feet square.

The Klondike and its affluents were staked and are held by the miners under the old law, and any application attempted by Canada of the new law, affecting these miners, is liable to meet with



A CHILKOOT INDIAN CANOE ON THE CHILKOOT RIVER—THE CANOE DUG OUT OF A SINGLE LOG OF COTTONWOOD.

Photo by J. F. Pratt.

arms is the stationary or track cable, made of plow steel one inch in diameter and of great tensile strength. Two feet below the top arm is a second one, carrying on sheaves at its extremities the traction cable of five-eighths inch diameter. This cable is endless and is driven by steam power from a plant located conveniently on the line. The car, or carrier, is suspended on a hanger which rests with two small wheels on the upper cable, and as the hook grips the lower moving cable the car is propelled forward at the rate of 250 feet per minute, making the through trip from Dyea to Lindemann in eight hours. An ingenious construction of the hanger enables the cars to pass the supports.

It is feasible to handle with perfect success this endless cable system for a distance of no more than five miles; consequently the Chilkoot route, which is about twenty-five miles, will require six sections with three power plants, each driving a section in either direction. At the ends of these sections there is an automatic release of the hanger from the cables; it is carried by gravity on a switch of similar construction to the next station, rehooks itself, and the cars continue to destination without rehandling. At the starting-point the loaded waterproof carriers are taken

a stubborn resistance from them, as is also the 10 per cent. proposed as royalty to be put on the output of these older locations. But the Dominion of Canada will probably deal with the problem in a broad and liberal way, as the case would seem to demand. The prospectors were induced under different laws to hunt for gold in its frozen domains, and a law that would be retroactive would simply be bad faith. The new Canadian law also reserves every alternate ten claims for the crown. This reduced-claim area is calculated to dampen the ardor of the argonaut, for at best it reduces his prospects to one-fifth of what was allowed the pioneers. While the American side has not been proven nearly so rich, yet our Government permits the taking up of an equivalent to about twenty acres, or fifteen times as much as on the British side.

CANADA'S EQUIVALENT FOR HER EXACTIONS.

Canada also proposes to levy a duty on miners' supplies brought into the Northwest Territory, but the exact amount has not yet been determined from knowledge of the application. For the greater tribute it is true that Canada gives the better service. A claim on that side the boundary can be perfected with more dispatch than on the American side, and she lends assistance readily to open trails to new camps of any considerable size, connecting them with supply points; she has, moreover, a police system and mail service superior to that of Alaska proper.

The miners' meeting is the only government in the interior of Alaska, but it appears nearly to have outlived its usefulness, and with the growth of the country and the introduction of a class of

fold—legislative, judicial, and executive. No provision is made for a governing officer, the whole fabric resting on the great American principle, "majority rules." Universal suffrage is given and all have an equal vote. The method of proceedings is as follows: If a man has a grievance he posts a notice to that effect and calls a meeting for a certain date. At the appointed time the miners of that locality assemble, generally in the open air, and a moderator from their number is appointed. Then the prosecutor presents his case; the defendant answers. Cross-questioning speeches pro and con are made, and



NATIVE-BUILT FISH-TRAPS IN THE CHILKOOT RIVER.

Photo by J. F. Pratt.

in the end some one puts a motion, which is either carried or defeated. If carried, the penalty is imposed without delay.

III.—HOW AND WHERE THE GOLD WAS FOUND.

For half a century the existence of gold in Alaska has been known. It was reported by Tebenkof in 1848 and again by the engineer Deroschin in 1851, and from 1848 to 1855 the Russian-American Company spent a large amount of money in active mining operations. A force of forty miners under Lieutenant Deroschin was kept continually at work at the head of the inlet on Kaknoo River and in the Kenai and Prince William mountains. They found gold, but in such small quantities that their enthusiasm gradually waned, and the diggings had been deserted for fifteen or twenty years when the country passed into the hands of the United States. Ten years later Choquette and Carpenter found traces of the precious metal on the Stickeen River, and Prof. W. P. Blake verified this discovery in 1863. In 1873 there was some excitement over a discovery in Southeastern Alaska, but the real



CACHES TO PRESERVE WINTER PROVISIONS.

Redrawn from photograph.

non-producing adventurers, attracted by the hopes of making their fortunes at the expense of the producers, it is fast becoming a mockery.

The powers of the miners' meeting are three-

history of mining does not begin until 1880, when Joseph Juneau achieved fame in the annals of the country by the first important "find" near the town which now bears his name—as late as 1886 still "a little village of rough cabins."

THE GREAT TREADWELL STAMP MILL.

When the excitement over this discovery was at its height, a miner who went by the name of "French Pete" staked a claim on the top of a mountain on Douglas Island. John Treadwell bought the claim for \$400 and built a five-stamp mill, which he later increased to 120 stamps and seven years after the discovery enlarged it to 240 stamps, making the Treadwell the largest mill in the world. The ore is low grade, running about \$3 to the ton and costing about \$1.08 per ton



A CHILKOOT VILLAGE.

Photo by J. F. Pratt.

to extract the bullion, which to-day makes an output of \$1,000,000 a year.

At Sum Dum a ten-stamp mill is at work, and the ore is rated at something like \$100 to the ton.

Just below Juneau, at Sheep Creek, is the Silver Queen Mine, running a ten-stamp mill, and altogether within four miles of Juneau, including the Treadwell, there are nine mills in operation.

Sixty miles above Juneau, toward Lynn Canal, is the Berner's Bay Mine, and there are rich ledges reported on Admiralty Island. These deposits require expensive machinery to even test them properly, and when it extends beyond the prospecting stage is work for large capital only.

R. E. Preston, the Director of the United States Mint, says of the output of gold from Alaska before the Klondike discovery: "The gold product of Alaska thus far has been remarkable rather for its regularity than its amount, and is therefore more favorable to the permanency of

development of the mineral resources than if it were subject to violent fluctuations."

ALONG THE YUKON.

For sixty-four years the great Yukon River, "the Mississippi of the North" (which is declared by both Professor Elliott and Mr. Ivan Petroff to discharge "as much if not a third more" water into Bering Sea than the Father of Waters does into the Gulf of Mexico), has been explored by one traveler after another, yet the first signs of gold in the Yukon basin were not brought to light until 1881. These indications on the bars of the Big Salmon River were followed by similar manifestations on the Pelly, Hootalinqua, and Stewart rivers, and gradually placer mines were developed on Forty Mile, Sixty Mile, and Birch creeks, and on Koyukuk River. In 1883, however, the total white population amounted to only fourteen persons, and there is still extant a photograph of thirteen of these forerunners of the present horde. In 1886 Forty Mile Creek was the storm center, an honor wrested from it in 1893 by Birch Creek and the neighboring streams. The following year Circle City, the pioneer of the Yukon mining towns, was founded and became the headquarters for all the miners of the region.

KLONDIKE AND BONANZA CREEK.

Early in August, 1896, a California miner named J. F. Butler drifted into the little trading post of Dawson, where some rich strikes had been made on the east bank of the river. He tried the western bank without success, and hearing rumors of great luck on his neighbors' part (they had, in fact, taken out \$40,000 in coarse gold), he crossed the river and began to work up the Klondike, a small tributary stream which the knowing ones had passed by as offering no chances whatever. The latter afterward declared, with all the scorn of the initiated, that it was *chee chaoe* (tenderfoot) luck; but however that may be, Butler took out \$10,000 in ten days from his first prospect hole four miles above Dawson. Almost simultaneously came the Bonanza Creek "strike" by George W. Cormack on August 12. Cormack had an Indian wife, and it is said that his attention was called to this locality by his Indian friends. His first work on the Klondike—a corruption of the Indian word *Thron-diuck*, meaning "fishing grounds"—was primitive, he having to carry the gravel for some distance to water to pan it; but as he, with two other men, washed out \$1,200 in eight days in this fashion, he saw the value of the "find," and returning to Circle City for food, spread the report which left the other Yukon towns deserted. This was in August, 1896, but it was nearly a year before

the world heard of the discovery and had the proof brought to it on the *Excelsior* and *Portland*, although William Ogilvie, government surveyor, had made reports to Canada, and rumors were broadcast. The *Excelsior* brought down from St. Michael \$500,000 worth of gold, most of it from Forty Mile Creek. A little later the *Portland* sailed into Seattle with \$700,000 of Klondike gold and six of the lucky pioneers on board. Seattle was stirred to its very depths. Five thousand people crowded around the dock, and as the gold came down the gang-plank packed in "blankets, tin cans, canvas sacks, even in the legs of old trousers," the onlookers went wild with enthusiastic excitement. An eye-witness reported that one weather-beaten old fellow was so overcome by this ovation and by the actuality of his good fortune which it impressed upon him that he proceeded to shower among the crowd a handful of nuggets worth some \$300.

The news ran along the western coast like wild-fire. The north pole changed its location to the spot where the one hundred and forty-first meridian crosses the arctic circle for all adventurous spirits—a golden pole toward which every compass pointed. From that day to this the excitement has been increasing, despite the swarm of daunting and contradictory reports which have been floated to meet the public demand for news. Since this time the gold that has reached the United States from the Yukon foots up about \$6,000,000. The gold brought out of the Yukon before the arrival of the *Excelsior* was not considerable, authority giving the output of the Yukon basin for the ten years preceding the Klondike discovery at about \$3,000,000, while within two months after the discovery \$5,000,000 were taken out. It must be said, though, that this "two months" is hardly a fair statement. True, it was washed out in that time, but the result also represented much time and labor during the previous eight or ten months in accumulating part of the sands sluiced in that two months. It is interesting to know that it took the first eight months of mining in California to get out that amount, under infinitely more favorable climatic conditions.



THE GRACEFUL CHILKAT DUGOUT IN TAIYA BAY.

THE GREAT GOLD BELT.

The highest authority on Alaska, Dr. W. H. Dall, of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, a geologist of note, says: "The gold-bearing belt of Northwestern America contains all the gold-fields extending into British Columbia and what is known as the Northwestern Territory of Alaska. The Yukon really runs along in that belt for five or six hundred miles. The



LOOKING UP THE TLEHINI VALLEY.

Photo by J. F. Pratt.

bed of the main river is in the valley. The yellow metal is not found in paying quantities in the main river, but in the small streams which cut through the mountains on either side. Mud and mineral matter are carried into the main river, while the gold is left on the rough bottom of these side streams. In most cases the gold lies at the bottom of thick gravel deposits. The gold is covered with frozen gravel in the winter. During the summer, until the snow is all melted, the surface is covered with muddy torrents. When the summer is over and the springs begin to freeze the streams dry up. At the approach of winter, in order to get at the gold the miners find it necessary to dig into the gravel formation." This is definite and authentic testimony, but the Klondike miners have given me this more intimate explanation of how the gold placers are found and worked.

LOCATION OF THE PRECIOUS METAL.

Their experience has taught them this simple rule of nature, that the disintegrations of gold-bearing quartz veins are washed down the steeper declivities, and where the streams assume a more horizontal current form a bed of the small particles of stone and mud and gold (flour, sand, and nuggets). The constant action of the water moves the lighter of these substances first, with the heavier—the gold—always tending, on account of its weight, to settle deeper and deeper. With this con-



THE "EAGLE'S NEST" ON THE LEWIS RIVER BELOW THE LITTLE SALMON.

(Photo by W. Ogilvie.) By courtesy of the Canadian Magazine.

stant action for ages, it sinks to "bed rock" and lies there in the hollows and against the rough edges, and with its own weight collects and forms the "pay streak." Time has lodged this streak thickest in the concavities of the "bed rock," and the value of a placer is largely dependent on these concavities in the area of a claim; and as this condition is liable to vary with each square yard, it lends the element of chance.

This is what makes it possible—and it is alluring to the gold-hunters—to find a "bed-rock" formation where fissures or a cross-ribbed fault may have served nature as bars, acting just as cleats in a sluice-box. Here the thickness of the "pay streak" may be unusual, and when this condition exists at a point in the stream where the swift current is above and a stagnant current below, it adds to the settlement of gold in these concavities. The reason that the gold seeks the lowest level makes the center of the "bed rock," or the lowest part of the crescent, the receptacle for the most valuable deposits.

THE BLIND CHANCES OF PROSPECTING.

But there is another element of chance where the stream may generally be known as rich: The most valuable of these "pay-streak" deposits is on the "bed rock" of the older or more permanent course of the stream, which has in many cases been changed by a landslide or a depression; and it is the "bed rock" of the older course

which holds the cups of gold. For this reason two miners of adjoining claims will often find their fortunes vary, and as there are no sure surface indications "bed rock" must be reached, the "pay streak" disclosed, and its course and limits drifted out. And it is for this reason that often the bench claims, away off to the side of the valley, will show upon digging the shaft that the bed of the older stream lay there.

The general rule is that a locality rich in placer gold is rich in quartz veins, and this will probably be found true in the mountain ranges that feed the Klondike, Indian, and Stewart rivers; but there have been frequent instances where such was not the case, due to a greater erosion, or a detritus formation feeding the streams, or a more constant milling or sluicing by that greatest of all miners, nature. Professor Wright, of Oberlin College, says on this point: "The amount of gold found in the placer mines is evidence not so much perhaps of a very rich vein as of the disintegration of a very large vein."

IV.—ALASKA'S HISTORY AND RESOURCES.

The Klondike River is in the Northwest Territory of British Columbia of the Dominion of Canada, but this Northwest Territory got its birth from Alaska and its history grows out of

Alaska. This name, suggested by Charles Sumner, is from the aboriginal word *Al-ak-shak*, and means "a great country." There are clouded records of the discovery of this land by navigators before the time of Vitus Bering, but to him is accorded the first actual exploration and occupation in 1741 when at the head of an expedition sent out by Queen Catherine of Russia, which the ambitious Peter the Great had forwarded with the prime motives of aggrandizement and extending the limits of trade. The country was explored after that along its coast by numerous navigators, but generally with the trading intent, until in 1799 Emperor Paul VIII. of Russia granted a charter to the Russo-American Fur Company to trade with the natives and

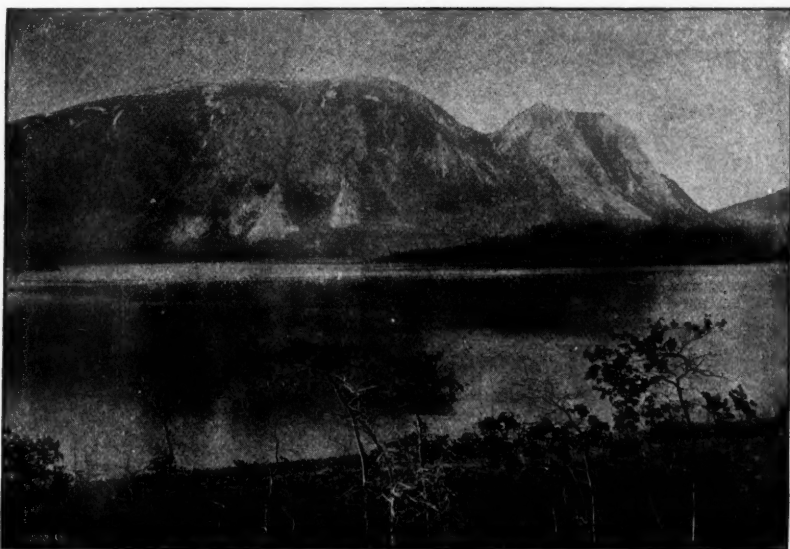
drive bargains to suit themselves—a privilege renewed in 1839. The trade was in furs and ivory and speedily assumed important proportions. New Archangel, now known as Sitka, was the principal settlement of this company, although they established forty stations at other points on the coast and inland during the sixty-four years of their occupation.

It is said that in 1867 some men who thought they saw profit to themselves in the purchase of these frozen lands approached Secretary William H. Seward with a view to securing his co-operation in making the purchase from Russia; but on investigation Mr. Seward became convinced of the value of the lands to his Government, and opened negotiations with Russia which quickly resulted in the fixing of a price of \$7,200,000 and in the signing of a treaty on March 30, 1867. This treaty was proclaimed June 20, and actual possession taken by the United States, through Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, United States army, on October 18, 1867.

THE RESOURCES OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

Aside from the mineral possibilities in gold, copper, and coal, there are doubtless many other

uses to which much of this vast area may be put. A. P. Swineford, who was Governor of Alaska in 1886, gives evidence in regard to this as follows: "Nowhere in my home travels, from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico, from



TAGISH LAKE AT 4:15 A.M. IN SUMMER.

(Photo by W. Ogilvie.) By courtesy of the Canadian Magazine.

Washington to Sitka, have I seen more luxuriant vegetation than in Southeastern Alaska. I find the hardier vegetables all growing to maturity and enormous size." The miners from about Dawson City will tell you (the miners who know more things than gold) that gardens will be raised on the arctic circle which, if limited in variety, will yet produce the vegetable needs of the mining population when once intelligent effort is directed to them.

William H. Seward while on his travels around the world wrote from Berlin as follows: "We have seen of Germany enough to show that its climate is neither so genial, nor its soil so fertile, nor its resources of forests and mines so rich as those of Southern Alaska." Miner W. Bruce, long a resident of these coast lands, says: "The great precipitation and humidity of the atmosphere in Southern Alaska cause the entire coast region to be clothed in a mantle of perennial green. Vegetation is dense and forests magnificent. The soil is rich, though in the heavily timbered section it is shallow; and from the most eastern point of the Territory to Kadiak root crops are easily grown. Radishes, lettuce, carrots, onions, cauliflower, peas, turnips, cabbage,

beets, celery, and potatoes yield prolifically. On one-sixth of an acre at Sitka eighty bushels of potatoes have been raised. It was, however, a plot of ground that had been formerly used by the Russians as a garden and was carefully prepared. Strawberries grow with the greatest spontaneity, and have a flavor equal to those of

ing business, while prosecuted north of Bering Strait, is extensive, there being 75 vessels engaged in the capture and traffic.

THE SUPPLY OF GAME.

The game of the country is limited, and will rapidly disappear with the army of Win-

chesters being taken there. Mountain sheep can be killed occasionally after hard hunting, and less often a moose or a bear; on the southern coast there are some deer and elk. The white rabbits are scarce and hard to find. There is also a small gray squirrel found in great numbers. I have seen them crossing a wooded valley in such numbers that I have amused myself by hitting at them with sticks as they scampered about the underbrush, apparently amused at seeing so strange a creature as man,



LOOKING DOWN TAIYA INLET (LYNN CANAL.)

(Photo by W. Ogilvie.) By courtesy of the Canadian Magazine.

southern latitudes. Some extensive fields of strawberries are found under the very shadow of the glaciers, both at Glacier Bay and at Yakutat."

The prevailing varieties of timber in South-eastern Alaska are spruce, hemlock, red and yellow cedar. The spruce and hemlock grow to very large size, frequently being found 100 feet high and 6 to 8 feet in diameter. The yellow cedar is a beautiful wood, takes a high polish, and makes an admirable substitute for mahogany.

There are between thirty and forty salmon canneries in Alaska, representing an investment of more than \$4,000,000. They employ 5,000 or 6,000 people and pack from 600,000 to 800,000 cases a year. This is the greatest industry of the country (excepting the sealing) and is rapidly increasing. The Chinese furnish the best labor in the canneries, for the Tlingit Indian, while industrious to a degree, cannot be depended upon; he is too apt to start off without notice on a prolonged "potlatch" or go berrying or fishing in the height of the salmon run. The whal-

of whom, as they didn't know him, they were not afraid. The Izaak Walton who is enthusiastic enough to travel so far will find a recompense of speckled trout in the coast streams to make him declare that heaven must be somewhere near sixty degrees north latitude. The trout and salmon of the interior streams feed the natives, the pioneers, and the dogs. In the fall every Chilkat Indian's camp presents the appearance of wash-day in the back yard of a city home, with the fish split open, boned, and hung up to dry for the winter food. Does it not seem a waste to dry and salt a six-pound speckled trout to be fed to dogs? But this is what the Indian does.

INDIAN FISHERMEN.

He is a rare fisherman, though, one of the most adroit I have ever seen. His method is this: He cuts a stick two inches in diameter and about twelve feet long, to an end of which he attaches, with sinews, a double-pronged hook about three inches across the bend; and for his sport he selects a place in the creek between the

pool and the riffles. Wading in nearly to his hips, he will reach the pole to the bottom just below the riffles and feel about. Presently you will see him give a deft jerk, with a twist to it, and he lifts out of the water one of those red speckled beauties weighing five or six pounds.

I stood one day on the Taiya River and saw a young buck catch over twenty trout in this fashion in less than an hour; and while I heard anglers say it was an unsportsmanlike proceeding, it impressed me, and I am sure it was the perfection of sportsmanship, for it required a sense of feeling and deft movement of the wrist that comes only from an innate love of capture and long practice. I tried it for an hour and I bruised but one trout and killed him with gashes; the Indian smiled at the pale-face, while looking at his own pile, each one hooked squarely through the center of the body, sideways, with but a little red spot, looking much like its specks, to show where the sharp point had entered and passed through.

THE ALASKA INDIANS.

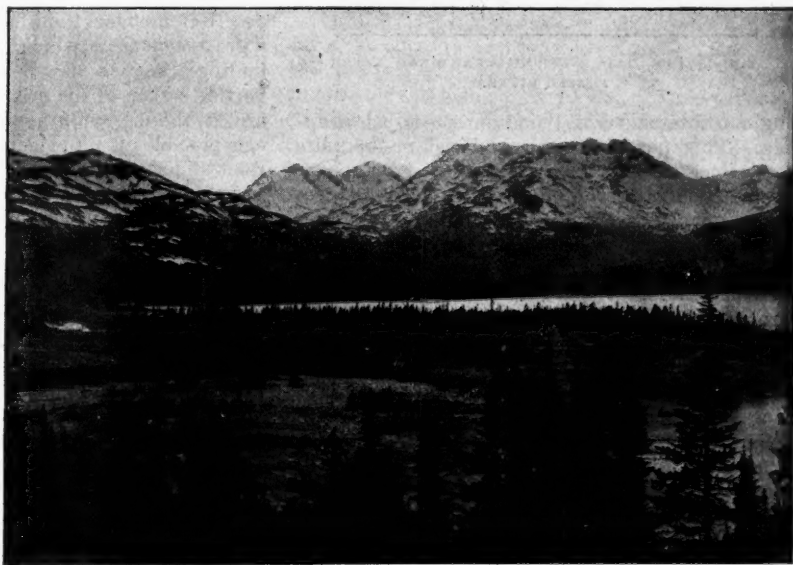
The Indian from the Pacific coast of Lower California to north of St. Michael gradually changes from a lithe, copper-colored warrior to the stockier and lighter-colored man of the Puget Sound coast. He becomes a little shorter and stouter of stature and more placid of temper as you go up the Lynn Canal, while on the Bering Sea coast he is more nearly an Esquimo; on the north coast he is a real Esquimo. Between the two there is still a distinct line, but each has lent his blood to the other as well as his thought and mode of life. These southeast coast people are puzzles to the ethnologists, so many curious distinctions occur between different tribes. The Indians along the southern coast—the Tlingits—are an intelligent, peaceful, and for Indians a thrifty race, especially those who have come in contact with the white man. From Wrangell, Juneau, and

Sitka some of the boys have been sent to the Indian schools in the United States, but they invariably return to their tribes and take up the old life of hunting the moose and bear and fishing and paddling those gondola-like canoes that so gracefully stretch their necks to show their beautiful swaying reflection in the still waters.

I was at Crater Lake last summer—that desert spot across the famous Chilkoot summit—and was discussing with several young men football as played in the Eastern colleges; two in the party had been well-known college players. I noticed that a young Indian “packer” who sat by was listening intently to the talk. At last Voorhees, a half-back from H——, began to tell of a game with the Carlisle Indians, when this young Chilkat said modestly that he had played in that game and had given Voorhees an injury that he had just described. What a small world! There up under the arctic circle these two men of different races met again, but under such different conditions.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TLINGITS.

These Tlingits are a picturesque people, but it is a wild beauty they put into their dress and into their blankets and boats and baskets. The colors are very rich, the reds and blacks predominating—evidently a tribute from Japan—and the designs are mostly bold stripes. The totem-poles are their chief accomplishments in art, and suggest another borrowing from the Mon-



LAKE LINDEMANN.

(Photo by W. Ogilvie.) By courtesy of the Canadian Magazine.

golian in their grotesque hideousness of expression; but it all takes hold of you as the orgie of a confined but luxurious embodiment of a real art instinct—a desire to express a religious idea, be it ever so fraught with devils. The totem is the “family tree” or genealogy, be-



THE CARIBOO ROAD, NEAR CHAPMAN'S BAR, UPPER FRASER RIVER.

ing a combination of the different tribal insignias. This picturing with the brush or the knife lends itself to every article of use; the horn spoons have a symbol carved on their handles, the pipes take crude shapes of animals and birds that have a religious significance, while conventional forms of horned monsters are woven into their blankets and cut into the medicine man's charms, which are made of human bones, and serpents are painted on the faces of the Indian girls.

The most beautiful creature of a native race I have ever seen was one of these Tlingit girls. She was not more than seventeen, tall enough and lithe enough, with a complexion that was like one of those brown and transparent shadows in a Jonett portrait; wound about her shoulders was a blanket of colors that robbed the deepest tones from the grass and the sunset and it fell gracefully in tassels about her limbs; a skirt of royal red hung above bead-wrought moccasins that

seemed to touch the ground only for graceful poise; in her ears dangled half moons of brass; her eyes were as black as her hair, which copied the Madonnas in its parting. It was Sunday afternoon; church bells were ringing and under her arm was a Bible. She was moving along the path that skirts the coast at Wrangell, and rows of tall totem-poles were grinning down at her; her destination was the quiet of that house of God, and its quiet was in her eyes. When I noticed her weighted lids and detected a devout clutching of the little Bible, I thought of the traditions of her race and wondered how she reconciled the two, for her very garb carried designs of the inherited religion.

THE NOBLE SCENERY.

There has long been a tourist trip to Alaska from San Francisco or Seattle, to Victoria, Wrangell, Juneau, Glacier Bay—where is seen the wonderful Muir Glacier—and returning by Sitka. It has been pronounced one of the most interesting summer voyages that can be made in any seas, but the accommodations have been poor, and there has never been enough business to stimulate the ship companies to make this trip better known to the world.

It is all in quiet waters, except two or three bays which are quickly crossed; thousands of islands lock the coast and much of the trip is in narrow straits glassy with calm. Many places on the route are so narrow that it is like a journey by river, only the current is lacking. One description covers the whole picture, but it is like a great canvas on which one never tires looking, finding always a new beauty in the detail. A vertical sweep of the eye shows below the waters are at the mercy of gentle airs; their robin's-egg blue blends into shadows of green where the rank undergrowth of vine and wild flowers grows to its edge; above is a forest of firs, up, up until a clean line of bare granite begins. This is like a velvet haze and on it hang glaciers, feeding riviets that dance down from ledge to ledge, making white spots where they show through the green, and all the while singing a joyous song to drown the full-throated birds. And away above and back beyond, until they are lost in the clouds, are mountains and peaks of snow, illimitable and inspiring.

But just now, of all times, the human interest is in the remarkable exodus of the gold-seekers. It has many points of view, and for those to whom the luxuries of a Cunarder are not a necessity, a journey hence during the coming summer will lodge a memory in the mind that will remain forever from its pure novelty.

ZOLA, THE DREYFUS CASE, AND THE ANTI-JEWISH CRUSADE IN FRANCE.

I.—THREATS OF A NEW ST. BARTHOLOMEW IN FRANCE.

IN correspondence cabled from Paris to New York, Count Esterhazy is quoted as having said to an interviewer on February 14 :

"If Dreyfus were ever to set foot in France again there would be one hundred thousand corpses of Jews on the soil. If Zola is acquitted there will be a revolution in Paris. The people will put me at their head in a massacre of the Jews."

Unquestionably Major Esterhazy has been the hero of the mob since his acquittal by the military court that was charged with investigating the grave accusation that he was the real culprit in the matters which have been laid at the door of Dreyfus. And in spite of his boastful exaggeration, Esterhazy is probably right in his assertion that the vindication of Dreyfus by Zola would be the signal for a fearful outbreak against the Jews.

On August 24, 1572, on the ringing of the tocsin in the tower of the Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois in Paris, began a massacre of Protestants which has left a permanent bloodstain on French history. Before the slaughter had ceased a multitude, variously estimated at 30,000 and 100,000, had been massacred. From that day St. Bartholomew has become synonymous with cold-blooded widespread conspiracy to massacre. Lest the world should forget its significance, the Supreme Pontiff struck a medal in honor of the extermination of the heretics, sang a *Te Deum* in praise of the massacre, and proclaimed a year of jubilee.

And now it appears, upon the testimony of the leaders of the opposing camps in France, the world is once more threatened with a St. Bartholomew massacre. The victims this time will be the Jews, not the Huguenots. That is a detail. Huguenot and Jew alike are human.

"Twere long and needless here to tell" how the immediate cause of the prevalent irritation came to threaten civilization with so prodigious a crime. A moment's reflection, aided by the events of the last fortnight, serves to show that the Dreyfus case is but a triviality compared with the prodigious tumult of passion and prejudice that rages throughout the republic.

The Dreyfus case is but as a dead dog tossed hither and thither by the surging billows of a

great ground-swell arising no one exactly knows how, or whence, or why. The dead dog did not and could not rouse so great a commotion.

A few words will suffice to dispose of this dead dog. Alfred Dreyfus, an Alsatian Jew holding a commission in the French army and having access to the secrets of a somewhat leaky War Office, was suspected of having communicated information to a foreign power. He was arrested and tried by a court-martial sitting in secret, found guilty, and sentenced to degradation and penal servitude for life. He is now a close prisoner in an iron cage on the Devil's Isle, in the French colony of Cayenne. His wife, with influential friends who believe in his innocence, have never ceased to agitate for a revision of his sentence. They secured considerable support. The agitation, gaining strength from the absence of any authentic record of the evidence on which the court-martial had acted, succeeded at last in convincing M. Scheurer-Kestner, a Vice-President of the Senate, that Dreyfus had been wrongfully convicted. Then the matter was brought forward in the Chamber. Members refused to reopen the case. Repeated demands for a retrial were countered by a declaration that the matter was judicially decided, and that a regard for the honor of the army rendered it impossible to discuss the matter on its merits.

By way of vindicating Dreyfus, a charge was brought against another officer, one Esterhazy, which was promptly disposed of as baseless by a military tribunal. Popular excitement grew day by day as the struggle went on. The fact that Dreyfus was a Jew afforded the anti-Semitic leaders an opportunity of inflaming popular passion against the Jews, who were represented as attacking the honor of the army in the interest of a Jewish traitor. So successful were they in their campaign that in a few weeks they have brought everything into question. Scenes of outrageous violence disgraced the tribune of the Chamber, where deputies bespattered with blood and ink showed that the temperature had risen to a point far beyond relief by mere articulate utterance. In Paris the troops were called out to maintain order in the streets at the point of the bayonet. In the provinces and in Algeria order was not maintained. Sav-



M. DRUMONT.

age attacks upon the persons and property of the Jews occurred in various places—which were hailed with savage glee as a foretaste of the things to come. The question of the guilt or innocence of a single Jew is becoming merged in the problem of the fate of the race and of the republic.

In France it is always the unexpected which happens. Therefore those who shrug their

shoulders and ridicule the absurdity of the notion that France, France of the Third Republic, could possibly reproduce the sanguinary horrors of St. Bartholomew a century after the French Revolution, will do well not to be too cock-sure. Meanwhile, let them listen for a moment to the voice—the potent voice—of M. Drumont, whose paper day by day sounds like a tocsin peal, the summons to the new St. Bartholomew.

II.—M. DRUMONT, WHO RINGS THE TOCSIN.

AN INTERVIEW BY VALERIAN GRIBAYEDOFF.

[In order to obtain an authentic word and pen picture of the leader of the anti-Semites, Mr. Gribayedoff, whose work has long been familiar to the readers of this REVIEW, was commissioned to wait upon Mr. Drumont and obtain from him a direct and authentic statement of his views as to the present position and future prospects of the anti-Semitic movement in France. The date of the interview was January 23.]

BY this time it must have become clear, even to the least observant or the most skeptical that the Dreyfus-Esterhazy affair was but an acute symptom of a condition in France which has been a long while assuming form and consistency. The hasty and evidently ill-founded accusation brought against Major Walsin-Esterhazy, Catholic, by Matthien Dreyfus, Jew, has acted as a spark applied to a powder train, causing an explosion of anti-Semitic feeling all over the country as well as in Algeria. As I pen these lines I hear the cries out in the streets of: "*À bas les Juifs! À bas les Juifs!*" broken now and again by the clatter of the cavalry horses' hoofs on the asphalt, and the measured tread of the Municipal Guards on their way from one post of duty to the other. Thus it has been going on from day to day. Dreyfus is forgotten, Esterhazy is forgotten, Scheurer-Kestner is forgotten, even Zola, the most aggressive of the so-called "*Dreyfusards*," is little mentioned for the nonce. The one cry which resounds from north to south and from east to west, the rallying cry of thousands and hundreds of thousands of French citizens, is "*À bas les Juifs!*"

THE CRIME OF THE JEW.

This cry sums up the situation. Rightly or wrongly, the question of opposing "*Israel's encroachments*" has become the one burning issue. Upon the anti-Semitic platform stand the most diversified elements—Ultramontanés, Free-thinkers, Radicals, even, as it now proves, a considerable fraction of the Protestant population. They may be totally at variance with one another in matters of religion, politics, and economics,

but they are firmly of a mind on one proposition, and that is that "*the Jew must go!*" Numerically the Jew forms one-five-hundredth part of the population of France. By fair or foul means, more particularly by the latter, say the anti-Semites, he has secured possession of a quarter of the personal property of the country—twenty milliards of francs out of eighty. (The figures are taken from the *Philo-Semitic Matin*.) He controls the markets, and owns the executive, the legislature, and the judiciary. He would like to secure control of the army, but this will prove the rock against which his ambitions will be dashed to pieces! So sayeth the anti-Semite!

THE ANTI-SEMITIC LEADER.

To the average Anglo-Saxon mind anti-Semitism is of course incomprehensible, as a psychological condition or phenomenon out of keeping with the spirit of the age and of modern institutions. Nevertheless, the question in general has become so hopelessly confused in certain English and American periodicals with the judicial intricacies of the Dreyfus case, that it seems next to impossible for the reader to separate the one subject from the other. As a step in this direction it may be appropriate to present the anti-Semitic version of the case in the words of the man who is universally credited with having created this peculiar sentiment among his fellow-countrymen, but who is satisfied with the honor, as he often says himself, of having crystallized it and given it its present direction, the sentiment itself being the natural outcome of the prevailing conditions. I refer of course to Edouard Drumont, author of "*La France Juive*" and editor of *La Libre Parole*.

Edouard Drumont lives in a quaint out-of-the-way corner of Paris, a narrow thoroughfare that runs into the Rue de l'Université, a few minutes' walk from the Eiffel Tower. The stranger might fancy himself here in one of the side streets of some sleepy provincial town were it not for the distant hum of the city's traffic. There is such a forlorn and abandoned look about the whole place. A white-haired woman opens the front door of the musty and rather uninviting edifice in answer to my bell, and ushers me into a conventional French parlor. M. Drumont is at home. Although all Paris is in a ferment this gray Sunday afternoon, although infantry and cavalry occupy the leading thoroughfares, and the garden of the Tuilleries has been turned into a military encampment prepared for every emergency, Drumont sits at home, engrossed in the preparation of the next day's editorial, not a soul in the place but himself and the aged housekeeper. A curious contrast, indeed, the calm, the almost death-like stillness of this household, and the turmoil and excitement its occupant's vigorous pen has created at this moment within the bosom of the huge metropolis. Awaiting the "master's" appearance, I had a chance to glance at the paintings on the walls. Drumont is evidently something of an art connoisseur and a lover of the antique. He has three fine specimens of the religious art of the Italian school, which recall some of the masterpieces in the Louvre. There are also numerous *bibelots* of undoubted antiquity and value on the cabinets and small tables around. There is a fine life-sized painting of himself, the work of the lamented painter, Dupuy, killed some years back in a duel.

THE FIN-DE-SIÈCLE PETER THE HERMIT.

Presently the door opens and Drumont enters. The great high-priest of anti-Semitism looks his part to a T—which is that of a *fin-de-siècle* Peter the Hermit. Instead of the frock and cowl he wears a black velvet coat and a loose black necktie, and instead of the tonsure a shock of raven black hair that falls down to a level with his collar and gives his head an almost leonine appearance. Despite a slight stoop—due no doubt to sedentary occupations and the consumption of midnight oil—the first characteristic that impresses the observer is the man's superlative strength, both physical and intellectual. The short neck and broad shoulders can only belong to a Hercules, the keen penetrating eye, the aquiline nose, the heavy jaw, partly hidden by a scrubby beard, and the firm mouth are indications of an iron will and of superior intellectual force, without which qualities no apostle can stamp his views upon a community, be his mission good

or bad. But if there is much in the man's personality to bring to mind the crusader of old, there remains quite enough of the *fin-de-siècle* pamphleteer to explain why he has rallied around him not alone the Catholic element, but so many among the most radical and advanced thinkers of modern Paris. He possesses to an unusual degree that gift for polemics, the delight of every true Parisian newspaper reader, combined with rare power of analysis and a remarkable clearness of expression. He is a fluent and vigorous speaker, moreover. He emphasizes his remarks with frequent gestures, oftentimes raising his hands above his head like a diver, and bringing them down with one sweep to a level with his knees. His first remark after I had explained the object of my visit was as follows:

ENGLAND AND HER JEWS.

"*Mon Dieu, Monsieur.* What use is there of my saying anything for the benefit of the English-speaking peoples? As far as I can judge from the English press, the Jewish side of the story is the only one that seems to pass current on the other side of the channel. The Jews must be influential enough over there also, since they are able to control all the channels of news and of publicity, and to impose their way of thinking on the public. Yet even England has little reason to congratulate herself on her alliance with the race of Shem. The Jew Disraeli rendered her a poor service when he left her the legacy of Russia's hatred and suspicion. Nor has she profited very much by the Jameson raid organized by the Jews, Lionel Phillips, Alfred Beit, Joel, Barnato, and the rest of them, when as usual the Aryan acted as the Semite's catpaw and received cold lead for his pains."

NO EXIT BUT BY REVOLUTION.

"But to come to France," I remarked. "How do you think this trouble is going to end?"

"Ah," came the reply, with a shrug of the shoulders, "what shall I answer? It seems a serious statement to make, but to tell the truth, as things are, I see no way out of the present awful situation excepting by a general revolution, which will sweep away our present masters and replace them with some form of one-man power—not necessarily an emperor or a king, but some kind of dictator, a strong, patriotic man who will put an end to Jewish supremacy and clean out our Augean stables of vice and corruption!"

Having got this far, the speaker's heavy frame leaned over, and swaying his arms in characteristic fashion, he plunged earnestly into the subject, scarcely stopping for breath.

THE JEW BEFORE 1789 AND SINCE 1870.

"*Que voulez vous, Monsieur?* When a malady is as far advanced as ours, heroic remedies alone avail. Let us glance back a little. Before 1789 there was no need of anti-Semitism, and none existed. Why? Because at that period France possessed a stable, well-organized government. The Jew was properly considered an enemy of Aryan and Christian society, and without being abused or ill-treated he was kept in his place, and was subjected to certain necessary restrictions which rendered him harmless. Whatever its faults may have been, the *ancien régime* had at least the economic interests of the masses at heart and protected them against encroachments. Public thieves and plunderers invariably received their due. The finances of the government were well administered. But with the revolution of 1789 everything changed. From a regularly constituted homogeneous society, France, as one writer has expressed it, broke up into a heterogeneous mass of atoms. With the shattering of the old idols, with the repudiation of the old ideals, with the disappearance of the traditions, French society lost all cohesion; and when the Jew came upon the scene, *les mains libres*, enfranchised, untrammelled by restrictive legislation—the Jew, with his marvelous cohesion, his thorough organization, his racial solidarity—the Jew, with his mind disciplined, his wits sharpened by ages of battling against mankind—the Jew, I say, was bound to become the master.

"And he has become so with a vengeance. Look at the situation at present. Does he not control everything in France? We French had a few breathing-spells from his exactions at various intervals earlier in the century. Things were not quite so bad while some of the monarchs reigned over us, but since 1870 we have been absolutely at the mercy of the Jews. The fall of the empire was the signal for immediate operations on their part. They did not even have the decency to wait until peace had been concluded, but then and there, while France was struggling in the throes of a cruel war, the Jew Cremreux and his clique rushed through a law conferring the franchise, not on the brave Arab population of Algeria that had sent its sons to defend this country's soil side by side with its own children, but on the Algerian Jew—that vilest of beings, usurer, middleman, parasite, the object of undying contempt and loathing on the part of his Mohammedan neighbor and former master. Naturally the consequences of this monstrous act were easy to foresee. The Arabs resented the indignity of being discriminated against in this flagrant manner by rising in revolt, and the troops we

might otherwise have used against the Prussian invader had to be employed in crushing the Algerian rebellion. Even Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, Philo-Semite though he be, is forced to admit that Cremreux's act was that of a Jew, not of a French patriot. I say it was treason against the French nation, worse treason than Dreyfus' crime. Do you wonder that we have never had peace in Algeria since—especially when you know to what extent the Jew has taken advantage of his political privileges to despoil and impoverish French colonist and native Arab alike?"

THE DOOM OF THE JEWISH MONEY-KINGS.

The speaker having paused for breath, I ventured to suggest that a rigid and impartial application of existing laws against usury, monopoly, disloyal competition, and the other misdeeds laid to the door of Israel might suffice to eliminate abuses and evils of which the anti-Semites complain.

"No, a thousand times no," returned M. Drumont with energy. "The existing laws would never meet the requirements of the situation. What we demand is special legislation, such as existed to some extent before 1789, that will make it impossible for the Jew to despoil us further. The Jewish money-kings who rule this country must be rendered harmless, their shameless financial maneuvers, their monopoly of the country's wealth must end, the tentacles of the monster must be severed. If their immoral sources of revenue are cut off the Jews may begin to listen to Dr. Herzl's sensible advice, and decide to return to Palestine *en masse*."

AN UPRISING OF THE PEOPLE.

"Do you anticipate any legislation of the kind in the near future?"

"I certainly expect nothing from the present government. As I said at first, there seems no salvation for France excepting in an uprising of the people. Remember that with all their acumen and judgment in financial and business matters, with all their foresight in everything appertaining to the accumulation of wealth, the Jews are singularly blind to the realities of their own social and political situation. They have ever been thus from the commencement of their history—an obstinate, stiff-necked people, who would never yield unless compelled to by the most bitter experience. Never was this mental blindness more apparent than it is to-day. Half the Jews you meet will tell you even at this hour that anti-Semitism is a transitory mania, confined to a weak but loud-mouthed minority. They have been beaten all along the line in this Dreyfus

case; their methods and maneuvers to saddle the crime on an innocent man have been exposed and held up to public reprobation, and yet they are working away as hard as ever to attain their damnable purposes. They are buying up newspapers and disseminating lying statements all over the country. They are hiring anarchists to break up our meetings and assault the participants. Nothing seems to open their eyes to the danger threatening their own race. It has grown to be a veritable mania with them, this determination to ride rough-shod over the feelings, desires, and convictions of the Aryan community, justifying but once more the ancient saying that whom the gods destroy they first make mad.

PROSCRIPTION OR MASSACRE!

"It is this blindness which would cause them to fight tooth and nail any attempt to introduce the special legislation I alluded to just now, even though their only hope of salvation lies therein. For, after all, it is better to have one's wings clipped than to be killed outright—which is the fate that awaits a large number on the great day of reckoning—*la grande lessive*! For my own part, as a humanitarian, I would much rather this day never came, and that, instead, our evils were abolished by an evolutionary process. That is why I am really acting as a friend to the Jews when I advocate the introduction of laws placing them on a different footing from the rest of us and withdrawing from them certain rights of citizenship. They never should have been admitted into the great French family anyhow. They are as different from us as night is from day. Their ideals, their methods of thought, their whole mental make-up, are different from ours. They have formed part of the body politic for over a hundred years, and yet they have never understood us—they have never succeeded in comprehending the national genius of France, they have never desired to become assimilated with us. On the contrary, they have done everything in their power to lower our standards and degrade our civilization. Our present condition of decadence, with its filth, its vice, its pornography, can be traced directly to Jewish sources. Not content with robbing us of our worldly goods, they have attacked the ramparts of our virtues, our morality, and our religion. But the day of reckoning will come!"

This was said with much warmth and energy and in a tone of unmistakable conviction.

THE ANGLO-SAXON A MATCH FOR THE JEW.

"But, M. Drumont," I remarked, "there are Jews enough in England, and a million of them in the United States, and yet in neither country

can it be said that anti-Semitism exists in the same way that it does in France?"

"Ah, that is altogether a different proposition," answered the speaker, raising his eyebrows and throwing his head back. "That is a different proposition. But you must not compare our people with the Anglo-Saxons. The Englishman, for example, is fitted much better by nature to cope with the Jew than the Frenchman. He is cold-blooded, prudent, long-sighted and a born 'shopkeeper'—I use the word in the less offensive sense, of course. But what renders him unassailable even more than this are his admirable political institutions, the slow and solid work of successive ages. England has for centuries enjoyed a degree of liberty unknown to us in France. Her citizens are adults, politically speaking, while ours are the veriest children. That is why the English can hold their own against the onset of the Jewish hordes, while our people succumb. See how quickly the people of the United States disposed of the Chinese question. It did not need a bloody revolution to settle that. The Jew would fare the same way both in the United States and in England if he proved too dangerous. He knows it himself, and not having been blinded over there by a hundred years of battenning on the public wealth, as in France, he is comparatively innocuous. It is not in the temperament of the French to resist encroachments and oppression by sober systematic action. You could not even organize a successful boycott against the Jews here. The Frenchman will mildly stand every form of injustice and tyranny up to a certain point, but once beyond that, he will suddenly arise and sweep everything before him. French history is full of these examples. The Jews are preparing things for just such another; they are sowing the wind and will reap the whirlwind."

M. Drumont talked on for a while in this strain, until I asked the concluding question on my list, which was whether he had any reply to make to the charge that his opposition to the Jews was based on religious grounds, and that his campaign was backed by the Ultramontanes, the Jesuits, and certain dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND ANTI-SEMITISM.

"Take this down word for word," he exclaimed, drawing himself up to full height. "These statements are pure inventions on the part of the Jews. I am a Christian and a Catholic, it is true. It is in my blood to be so, for I was born a Catholic and am descendant from Catholic stock. But what can this have to do with my anti-Semitic sentiments, I ask you?"

Anti-Semitism is an economic, not a religious war. In our ranks you will find men of every religious belief, also atheists and agnostics. As to the Church dignitaries or the Jesuits being interested in our movement, I know absolutely nothing about that. I have no personal acquaintanceship, no relations with any cardinal, bishop, or Jesuit. I never see any, and, in fact, the higher clergy are rather inimical toward the movement. They are the servants of the Jews as much as our magistrates and politicians. If we have any friends among the hierarchy it is in the lower ranks. The poor village *curé*—who receives a miserable pittance from the govern-

ment and is treated like a lackey in return—being in touch with the masses and understanding their needs and their troubles, naturally wishes us success. No, we are not clericals; and for my own part I would even hail the separation of Church and State as a salutary reform."

Thus ended the interview. M. Drumont accompanied me to the door, and as a parting admonition added earnestly: "Whatever you say, do not forget to lay stress on the blindness of the Jews in this crisis—that is the most dramatic element of the situation—it is almost pathetic!"

PARIS, January 24, 1898.

III.—DR. NORDAU ON THE JEWS AND THEIR FEARS.

AN INTERVIEW BY ROBERT H. SHERARD.

[No Parisian Jew is so famous as Dr. Max Nordau. His books have made the tour of the world, and he has last year added to his other achievements the exploit of acting as Aaron to Dr. Herzl's Moses in that Zionist movement which has cheered Europe with the vision of a new Exodus. In order to obtain from so influential and well-known a leader of the Semites a calm judgment upon the question as to the peril with which his race is threatened, the REVIEW commissioned Mr. R. H. Sherard to procure from Dr. Nordau a statement of his views on the subject.]

BY no one in Paris is a more alarmist view of the present anti-Semitic agitation in France taken than by Dr. Max Nordau. Received by him in the little study of his modest apartment in the Avenue de Villiers, he said, in answer to my inquiry whether anything was to be feared from the present state of things: "We are quite simply marching in France toward a new St. Bartholomew's Eve, to a massacre which will only be limited by the number of Jews whom the Catholics can find to knock on the head. I believe, and most emphatically, that the slightest relaxation in the present display of force on the part of the government would lead to a general slaughter of the Jews throughout the country. This massacre would only be limited by this: that it is not in France, as in other Latin or Ligurian countries, an easy matter, as it is in the Slavonic and Teutonic countries, to distinguish the Jew from the Christian. For instance, the type of the southern Frenchman is most pronouncedly a Jewish one. So that the rioters might hesitate in striking down as a Jew a man who might be only a southern Frenchman."

A BLOODY RECORD.

"But have not the Jews, on the whole, been favored in France?"

"Certainly not! In France, as in every other country, the history of the Jews is a record of

blood and of suffering. At the time of the Crusades, the gallant knights, sallying forth for the Holy Land, practiced their swords and killing powers on the Jews, and wherever Peter of Amiens preached, he left behind him the germs of a massacre of the Jews. In 1306 there were massacres of the Jews all over France. Then followed their expulsion *en masse* by Philippe le Bel. For centuries afterward they were not allowed to live in any other part of France but the Ghetto of Bordeaux."

THE JEWS AT THE REVOLUTION.

"But the Revolution emancipated your race?"

"Yes, after a hard struggle on the part of Abbé Gregoire against the uncompromising resistance of such *grands seigneurs* as Rohan and La Rochefoucauld. But how could the Revolution refuse this emancipation, under the implacable logic of the declaration of the rights of man? Were not the Jews men? Were they not, as such, entitled to the rights of man? Then Napoleon I.: 'tis true that he favored the Jews. He was a man of great imagination, who would have been a great novelist if he had not been a great conqueror, and the spectacle of this ancient race scattered over the face of the earth fascinated his imagination. Then he had dreams like those of Alexander the Great, dreams of Oriental conquest, the dominion of the East, where, as



M. MAX NORDAU.

part of his policy, would be the reconstitution of the kingdom of Judah, just as it was one of his favorite political dreams with regard to Europe to reconstitute the kingdom of Poland. Napoleon was indeed a friend of the Jews. He admitted them to officers' rank in the army; he allowed them to participate in the benefits of the Legion of Honor while refusing permission to any Jews to settle in the Eastern provinces of the French empire. Since then the Jews have enjoyed in France the equal rights to citizenship to which they are entitled as men. It remained for the Catholic Church at the end of the nineteenth century to direct the reaction against us to incite the mob to rid the face of the earth of our accursed race by violence and slaughter."

ANTI-SEMITISM PROMPTED FROM ROME.

"Do you seriously charge the Catholic Church with being at the bottom of this anti-Semitic agitation?"

"Most seriously. God forbid that I, who in my person and in my family have suffered persecution all my life, should wish in my turn to persecute any one by directing against him false accusations, but I can come to no other conclusion in face of the evidence than that all this outburst was prompted and is being fomented by Rome. . . . I do not believe that the Pope in person has had anything to do with it. To begin with, the Pope is eighty-six, a very old man. Then, again, as the Latin proverb has it, *Manima non curat prator*, and so small is the number of Jews in France—we do not exceed seventy thousand professing Jews all told—that he must look upon us with the disdain that small matters inspire the priest. But that the Church is the guilty factor is shown by the two recent articles which have appeared in the official organ of the Vatican, *L'Osservatore Romano*. The first of these articles, which may be said to have given the signal of the outburst of anti-Semitic fury in France, was published about a fortnight ago.

ROME AND ZIONISM.

This first article was directed against Zionism, and the argument of it was that the Jews must always be outcasts—a scattered and homeless race, so that the prophecy may be verified, and that we may forever bear this curse for that we crucified Christ. The second article appeared about five days ago. Its argument was that we Jews have no right to complain of the outburst of hatred and violence everywhere against us, for it is our fault and our fault alone. We have corrupted Christianity, it said. Breaking forth

from our ghettos, we have spread hateful doctrines of liberalism, and have spread the pestilential paradoxes of free thought. As long as we remained in our ghettos the Church protected us—by burning us in *auto-da-fés*," added Dr. Nordau, with a bitter laugh. "We have burst open our ghettos and we must take the consequences. See what the consequences have been already. The massacre of Algiers, the violence in every corner of France. You may say that so far only very few Jews have been attacked. As many as could be found have been attacked, nor was it any different during the night of St. Bartholomew. The murderers could not kill more Protestants than they could find. As I have said, our protection will be mainly in the fact that as we cannot be forced to wear a distinctive sign to mark us out of the mob, and that as the facial type of southern Frenchmen is almost identical with our own, the murderers will hesitate to strike for fear of killing a brother. In the meanwhile the energetic attitude of the government inspires us with some confidence. But the extermination of the Jews has already begun and the Church can wait *paciens qua aeterna*, until the wicked work of which she gave the signal has accomplished itself."

THE INNOCENCE OF DREYFUS.

Dr. Nordau was not less emphatic in his declaration of the absolute innocence of Alfred Dreyfus. "It is mathematically proved," he said, and added: "It has never been pretended that Dreyfus acted as a traitor toward any other country but Germany. That is well understood. From the very beginning of the *affaire* Dreyfus the German Government published in the semi-official organs of the empire denials that the empire had had dealings with Dreyfus. It repeated this statement in a more explicit and official manner five months ago by publishing in the *Koelnische Zeitung* and next in the *Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, which is the official journal of Berlin, the most categorical denial that Germany had had any dealings whatsoever with Dreyfus. Then came Von Bülow's declaration on his word of honor as a gentleman, made on the 24th of this month before the committee of ways and means of the German Reichstag, that neither directly nor indirectly had Germany had any traffickings of any nature whatever with Dreyfus. Is not that mathematical proof? I may add of my own knowledge that the proofs of Dreyfus' innocence in the form of irrefutable documents are in the possession of one of the highest officials in the French republic, who will produce them when the time comes."

IV.—M. ZOLA ON FRENCH ANTI-SEMITISM.

AN INTERVIEW BY ROBERT H. SHERARD.

[During these past weeks of M. Zola's prominence in connection with the Dreyfus case, no journalist has been in closer relations with the great novelist than Mr. Robert H. Sherard. The interview with Zola secured by Mr. Sherard for this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS does not take so serious a view of the anti-Semitic movement as other observers have expressed. This interview of course occurred before M. Zola appeared in court himself on trial for the position he had taken in the Dreyfus matter.]

IT has fallen to me twice within the last two months to discuss with my old friend, Emile Zola, the burning question of anti-Semitism in France. The report of our first conversation, which I contributed to the *Humanitarian*, was taken at a time when the agitation, though violent, had not outstepped the limits of newspaper polemics. At that time Zola was still speaking of it as the "imbecile anti-Semitism" with much contempt in his voice.

"I cannot believe," he said, "that France, the great, generous, enlightened nation, will tolerate a movement which, springing into being a century after the French Revolution and the declaration of the rights of man, throws us back into the dark night of the Middle Ages. The movement is an idiotic one, fostered by certain men who wish to derive from their connection with it a notoriety which they could not obtain in any other way. Formerly it was usual to direct the fury of the mob against the Church. The proletariat was invited every morning in those days—I am speaking of ten or twelve years ago—to breakfast off a priest. The present *plat du jour* is a Jew, as fat and prosperous a Jew as the pamphleteers can dish up. Yet, with all their shouting, these men cannot stir the people of France, with their love of justice and their good common sense, to do a single act which shows that all these pernicious teachings have had any effect upon them whatever. It must be rather disheartening to Drumont and all the rest of his school to see that after all their efforts to incite the mob against the Jews not a single pane of glass in the windows of any Jew in France has been broken. That is why I speak of this anti-Semitic movement in France as an imbecile one, imbecile because impotent."

A HYPOCRITICAL FORM OF SOCIALISM.

This conversation took place, it must be observed, before any attacks had actually been made upon the Jews. The agitation had even then attained sufficient dimensions to fill M. Zola with alarm. He said:

"I have to admit regretfully that the movement has taken a great hold in France, but I do not admit that the people really understand its significance. It is merely accepted by the mass of the people as the newest form of socialism.

The Jews have been made to represent in the eyes of the ignorant the have-alls, the capitalists, against whom the demagogues have always directed the furies of the proletariat. Instead of crying as they used to cry ten years ago, 'Down with the capitalists,' the people are now taught to cry, 'Down with the Jews,' the leaders of the anti-Semitic campaign acting largely in the interests of the Catholic party, having induced them into the belief that all the capitalists are Jews, that it is the Jewish money which employs all the labor of France, that the whole nation is a vassal to the purse of the Rothschilds, and such-like absurdities. Absurdities, yes; which, however, the people have come to believe. So that the cry of 'Down with the Jews' from the mass of the French people means nothing but down with the capitalists. Anti-Semitism as it exists to-day in France is a hypocritical form of socialism. It is a lie, of course, that all Jews are capitalists, that all Jews have no love for anything but the acquisition of wealth by the labor of others, and nobody knows this better than the leaders of this campaign. And nobody better than the leaders of this campaign know that if the Jews do show wonderful superiority in the matter of money-getting, it is because we trained them to this in an apprenticeship of eighteen hundred years."

THE WORK OF A HANDFUL OF MADMEN.

At the time of his first talk he was much inclined to plume himself upon the fact that in the whole of France the campaign had only resulted in calumny. The attacks in the press had not resulted in any actual violence; nevertheless, he saw that it was thitherward tending:

"I have been surprised to notice the apparent development that it is taking. Surprised, indeed. The very initiation of the movement stupefied me—that there should be a return to fanaticism, an attempt to light up a religious war in this epoch of ours, one hundred years after the revolution, in the heart of our great Paris, in the days of democracy, of universal toleration, at the very time when there is an immense movement being made everywhere toward equality, justice, and fraternity. A handful of madmen, cunning or idiotic, come and shout in our ears every morning, 'Let us kill

the Jews. Let us devour the Jews. Let us massacre them. Let us exterminate them. Let us get back to the days of the gibbet and stake.' Is it not inconceivable? Could anything be more foolish? Could anything be more abominable?"

THE ALLEGED SYNDICATE.

Questioned about the popular report as to the syndicate of Jews alleged to have been

as I have just pointed out, is that they were bound together by centuries of common suffering. Their solidarity, their helpfulness to each other, are very fine traits in their character. They have realized a kind of universal free-masonry which others might do well to imitate. Who can make a grievance of that against them? Naturally, these attacks on the race, if I may use that expression, will only serve to bind them more closely together."

JEALOUSY.

The origin of the whole business was jealousy, and M. Zola regretfully compared the different methods in which the Jews were treated in England and in France:

"In the world of business, the Jews are disliked because they are, for the reason I have indicated, much more skillful in matters of finance than the Christians. When I was writing my book '*L'Argent*,' I used to go to the bourse every day to try and get some comprehension of that part of society, and I remember being told by a Catholic banker that the Christians could not compete with the Jews in money matters. 'Ah! Monsieur,' he said, 'they are much stronger than we are. They will always get the better of us.' If that were true it would be very humiliating for the Christians. But I don't believe that it is true. I believe that with work and intelligence our bankers could do just as well as the Jewish bankers. Indeed, I know many bankers who are not Jews who are fully as successful in their undertakings, and who show as much acumen and judgment in their enterprises as their Jewish rivals."

The second occasion on which I saw Monsieur Zola in this connection was on the day before the list of the witnesses to be called in his defense was published. He was in a state of great mental agitation, and the impression that his manner produced upon me, who have so long regarded him with sincere admiration and affection, was decidedly a painful one. He was almost hysterical in his affirmations of Dreyfus' innocence, in his protestations that the government well knew that he was innocent and had been wrongfully convicted.

ZOLA HYSTERICAL.

There was a pathetic ring about the cries of "*C'est monstrueux! monstrueux!*" with which he qualified their action in detaining in prison a man whom "everybody, everybody, I tell you, knows to be innocent." He had tears in his eyes as he read out to me a passage from Renan's "*Life of Christ*," which, he said, had been sent him by an anonymous friend "for *Maitre Labori*," and so exactly described what the gov-



M. ZOLA IN WORKING ATTIRE.

formed for the purpose of saving Dreyfus from the penalty which he had incurred, Zola asserted that the syndicate was a myth:

"There is no syndicate of Jews to free Dreyfus. There is no syndicate of Jews, the world over, for any purpose. That they are helpful to each other, that among members of no other religious faith is there such great solidarity, that a Jew can always count on the assistance of his fellows, is a fact, and the primary cause of this,

ernment had done with reference to Dreyfus, and what were likely to be the consequences entailed upon it by its malfeasance, that one might think that Renan had written in a prophetic spirit. Then there was wild laughing, and altogether the effect produced upon me was that the strain of all these events, the magnitude of the struggle in which he had embarked, perhaps without well weighing the consequences, had been too much for him, and that he was suffering from a nervous collapse, which might account for the extreme violence and what may, perhaps, be described as the want of logic in the letter of accusation on which his prosecution is being based. I was much distressed and disturbed until, two days later, calling on him again I found him calm, composed, cold, the old Zola whom I had known for so many years, a hard-headed, level, logical man, in whom watchful and affectionate eyes could not detect a single trace of the nervous collapse which had frightened me on the previous occasion.

ZOLA HIMSELF AGAIN.

"The explanation of recent outbreaks and acts of violence against the Jews is a very simple one," he said. "I told you when we spoke on this subject some weeks ago that the leaders of the movement with very wicked hypocrisy and deception have induced the people, the Have-Nots, to believe that the word Jew is synonymous with capitalist, and are directing the discontent of the poor against the Jews as representing the moneyed classes. Jew now means to the unthinking proletariat, capitalist, monopolist, sweater, blood-sucker, and what we see to-day is about another phase of the struggle which has gone on ever since. Property was between those who have and those who have not. The people believe that all the Jews are rich, and rich by evil practices, and instead of shouting as they used to do, 'Down with capital!' they shout, 'Down with the Jews!' It is idiotic! It is wicked! I have, however, absolute confidence in the common sense of the French nation. It will open its eyes sooner or later and see through the fraud that has been imposed upon it. It will see that it is false that all the Jews are rich, that the word Jew means capitalist; it will see that there are poor Jews, hard-working Jews, whose struggle for their daily bread is as keen as that of the poorest among them."

HIS SKEPTICISM.

Even now that Jewish blood has been shed, Emile Zola continues to speak with contempt of the movement, and he smiled with real amusement when I related to him the substance of the conversation I had had that afternoon with Max Nordau. He certainly did not share the doctor's

gloomy anticipations. "Not that there can be any doubt," he remarked, "that at the bottom of the present agitation the Catholic clubs, joining themselves for the nonce to the professional agitators of anti-Semitism, are doing all they can to foster the agitation, and that a due share of the responsibility for what has occurred or may occur rests upon them. But the fact remains that the people are only acting as at present because they have been duped in the way I have stated. This is not an attack on the Jews as a race or as members of another religion. The French people are far too sensible, even in their lowest strata, to listen to any such war-cry. The *Droits de l'Homme* is a universally accepted creed. The outbreak is only, so far as the people are concerned, an outbreak of the poor against the rich. That is the only explanation of it. And I repeat, as soon as the people understand that they have been duped, all this will subside.

M. ZOLA ON HIS TRIAL.

With regard to his present position Zola is supremely confident. "I had to act as I have done, otherwise matters might have been allowed to drop, and that was what, as a firm believer in the innocence of Dreyfus, I could not allow. Later on people will say, 'The government meant to grant a fresh trial, and there was no need for Zola to be so violent.' That is what Louis XVI. said when the Revolution broke out—that there had been no need for the people to act with violence, that he had intended all along to grant them the liberties they desired. If I had done nothing people would have said, 'Now the affair is finished; Esterhazy has been acquitted. Let us say nothing more about it.' I had to keep the agitation going, because nobody with any sense of justice and of humanity can rest until this fearful error has been rectified. As to the consequences to myself, in the first place, *je m'en moque*, and, secondly, they cannot be very serious. With regard to the criminal prosecution, the penalties imposed by the law are not very heavy, and as to the other suits that are brought against me, I know that it is not the wish of the government to drive me to extremes. From a pecuniary point of view I am indifferent to consequences, and supposing that an attempt to ruin me were successful, which can hardly be, I have had offers of support from numerous friends, and did this week receive such an offer from a correspondent in Switzerland. I have no knowledge and no care what effect my act will have on the sale of my books. I have never in my books sought after anything but the truth. My life shall be as my books, an ardent quest for truth and for justice."

THE PREVENTION OF LYNCH-LAW EPIDEMICS.

BY EDWARD LEIGH PELL.

IN the phrase of the physicians, lynch law may be either sporadic or epidemic. In its sporadic or isolated form it is not confined to any particular locality; as an epidemic it is still peculiar to the South. In the former type the trouble is in the mob; in the latter it is in the air as well as in the mob. In the former the matter for consideration is the spirit of lawlessness dominating the lynchers; in the latter this spirit of lawlessness must be considered along with the ever-present provocation. Whatever may be the remedy for isolated outbreaks, lynch law as an epidemic will never be suppressed by ignoring the conditions which keep the atmosphere infected with the germs of the lynching fever.

Briefly stated these conditions are (1) the prevalence of crime among the blacks and (2) the prevalence of race prejudice among the whites. A serious difficulty which has confronted the student of the problem from the beginning is the popular disposition to ignore either one or the other of these conditions. For a long while the friends of the negro at the North saw nothing to account for the infected state of the atmosphere but race prejudice, while the average Southerner could see nothing but negro crime. In answer to the charge of race prejudice the Southerner would point to the statistics, which showed that nearly one-fifth of the victims of lynch law were whites. In answer to the oft-repeated statement that lynch law was inspired by negro crime of a peculiarly revolting character, the friend of the negro pointed with equal confidence to the same statistics, which showed that for a considerable period hardly one-third of the victims of the mob were charged with the crime against female virtue, while not a few were lynched for comparatively trivial offenses. Lately, however, there has been a marked improvement in the spirit of both parties to the controversy, and there is among the more intelligent a growing disposition to face the conditions as they actually exist. It is not now an uncommon thing to meet a Southerner who fully realizes how small a matter in the eyes of the masses is the life of a negro, and only those who are less interested in making the South than in making apologies for it will deny that a colored skin often acts as a red flag to the fury of the mob. Nor is it uncommon to meet Northern visitors in the South who have awakened to the fact that the crime against female virtue has a

prominence in a lynching epidemic that it does not have in the published statistics. They have noticed that while a Southerner of the better class, living in a community comparatively free from outrages against women, utterly abhors lynching, one of the same class, in a community where such outrages have been frequent, often finds it necessary to prod his conscience to keep awake to the evil of mob violence, while his lips must be carefully guarded lest he should let fall some word that might give encouragement to the lawless; and they have been led by such facts to the conclusion that while other crimes may renew the lynching fever in the lawless, it is the crime against female virtue that spreads the fever among those who have never had it, thereby not only feeding the ranks of the lynchers, but weakening the spirit of many who remain on the side of law and order so that their denunciation of lawlessness encourages the mob by its feebleness.

This recent manifestation of a disposition on both sides of the line to face the problem in the only righteous way offers, it would seem, a favorable opportunity to inquire what can be done to eradicate or diminish the lynching evil. That the problem is an exceedingly grave one is apparent when it is remembered that within the past fifteen years nearly 2,500 persons have been lynched in the United States, and that during this period there has been little practical change in the general situation. There has been improvement in two or three States—notably in Virginia—and there are indications that in several other States public sentiment has begun to crystallize against the evil; but these changes have not yet materially affected the grand total in the annual statistics of lynching.*

*According to the statistics prepared by the Chicago *Tribune* and recently given wide publicity, 166 persons (122 negroes, 39 whites, and 5 Indians) were lynched in the United States last year—20 in the North and 146 in the South. These statistics may be easily shown to be unreliable, yet it seems impossible to get at the exact figures. The authorities in communities where lynchings occur are not always careful to report the facts to the chief executive, and the chief executive sometimes grows weary trying to keep up with the press reporter. It is perhaps safe to say that the State authorities are not in possession of all the facts, but it is hardly worth while to look for more reliable information from any other source. In the *Tribune's* statistics for 1897 Alabama is credited with 19 lynchings. These figures were accepted without investigation and commented upon by leading Alabama dailies, and yet, according to the best information that could be obtained by the executive depart-

In the following pages I wish to indicate as briefly as I may be able what students who live on the field have thought through to daylight on this matter, and what practical proposals have been made and ought to be made toward the solution of the problem.

To begin with, few thoughtful Southerners now attach any importance to the suggestion that there is need for substantial changes in the law. Some legislation may be needed to secure the enforcement of laws already in existence, but the cry for better laws has been discounted by the fact that it has been too often accompanied by the cry to set aside the law. Too often it is a mere subterfuge. For instance, it is frequently demanded that the law shall be so changed that the virtuous and modest victim of outrage shall be relieved of the terrible ordeal of cross-examination in court; but every one has noticed that the class of men who resort to mob violence, instead of demanding for the victim the protection which the law does allow her in court, and insisting that the judge shall clear the court-room of spectators, and that the cross-examination shall be conducted with the utmost delicacy, are the very men who are most insistent upon crowding into court on every such occasion, to leer upon the victim and to devour every unclean suggestion that comes in the way. Again, it is demanded that the law shall be so changed as to secure prompt trials; but experience has shown that where the people of a community have displayed as much earnestness in demanding prompt trials as the mob shows in taking the law into their own hands, there has been little occasion to complain of the law's delay. The real trouble is not in the law. What the average community needs is not better laws, but better officers of the law—officers that will not only be prompt in looking after the man who is accused of a crime that may lead to lynching, but who will be just as prompt in looking after the mob that would lynch him. It is a significant fact that the community that enjoys comparative immunity from lynch law is usually a community that enjoys comparative immunity from demagogue officials.

The recent administration of Governor O'Ferrall, of Virginia, may be cited as an illustration in point. During the fourteen years immediately preceding Mr. O'Ferrall's inauguration there were 62 lynchings within the bounds of the State; during the last four years there have been but 3,

ment of that State, the estimate is too large by 14. The same statistics credit Virginia with 5 lynchings and Florida with 12; but the chief executive of Florida has information of only 6, and I am sure that in Virginia there have been but 3 in the past four years. There is no reason to suppose, however, that the total lynchings for the year 1897 fell much below the average.

and in neither case was the chief executive in a position either to prevent the crime or punish the offenders. The keynote was struck at the beginning of the administration. The solemn declaration of a Confederate veteran whose bravery is a proverb among his people that mob violence in Virginia must cease, at once awoke a large part of the lawless element to its senses, and the law-abiding element, led by the better part of the press of the State, rallied at once to the man who had given such unmistakable utterance to their sentiment. The victory was not won without a blow. There were times when the air smelled of war. There were times when the soldier-boys went scurrying across the country as if a rebellion had broken out somewhere. There were times when these brave boys reached the county jail just ahead of the mob, and a shudder passed over the commonwealth when it was found that the prisoners whose lives had been barely saved were innocent of the crimes of which they were charged. And there was a time when a captain who wired the governor that it would be impossible to get his company together in time to go to the rescue of a prisoner threatened with mob violence, got an answer back with a startling military ring: "Nothing should be impossible to a soldier; you must go." There is nothing of which Virginia is prouder to-day—and surely Virginia knows how to be proud—than her record on this question for the past four years. Let me outline a single chapter.

A few months ago a negro was arrested in the city of Richmond on the "usual" charge. The case was peculiarly exasperating, and in most communities lynching would have followed as a matter of course. But the city papers—for the most part remarkable specimens of high-toned journalism, by the way—in giving the news carefully avoided the more inflammatory details, and the officers of the law, with a like regard for the public peace, did their work so quietly that the accused was in safe keeping before the public had time to realize what had happened. When the case was called in court the judge gave notice that while the accused should have every opportunity for a fair trial, the court would not tolerate any unnecessary delay; and when the principal witness was placed on the stand the court-room was cleared of spectators, and the counsel for the defense distinguished himself by conducting the cross-examination with such delicacy as to satisfy the friends of the victim, and yet with such thoroughness as to satisfy the friends of the accused. In less than forty days from the time of the assault the criminal was executed (after having made a full confession), and although at times the tide of public feeling ran high, the only

demonstration made during the entire period was in the form of a tirade of abuse which an aged negro heaped upon the officer in charge of the prisoner.

But while the election of brave men to executive positions practically insures the execution of the law where there is an enlightened public sentiment, it does not insure the execution of the law in a community where the majority of the people are unenlightened, whether they are ordinarily a law-abiding people or not. As a rule, no governor can suppress lynching among a people whose minds, as Ruskin has said, catch a thought as one catches a cold, and who lack that self-control which belongs to a higher civilization. And this is especially true in the case of such people who live in communities out of reach of the telegraph and surrounded by hordes of negroes of the lowest type. It is this aspect of the problem that has awakened the more thoughtful class of Southerners to the gravity of the situation, and has inspired nearly all the proposals that have thus far been made toward the prevention of the lynching evil.

Two years ago the South Carolina Legislature enacted a law making the county in which a lynching occurs liable in exemplary damages of not less than \$2,000, to be recovered by the legal representatives of the person lynched, and authorizing the county against which a judgment has been obtained for damages in any case of lynching to recover the amount of said judgment from the parties engaged in the lynching.* About the same time Governor O'Ferrall, in his message to the Virginia Legislature, recommended that the county in which a lynching occurs be required to pay into the State treasury a sum not exceeding \$10,000 for the benefit of the public-school fund. Recommendations of a similar character were subsequently made by the governors of Maryland and Georgia. It was believed by the more enthusiastic advocates of these measures that a pecuniary penalty placed upon an entire county would result in eventually bringing the most unenlightened community to its senses; but as mob leaders are not ordinarily taxpayers, and as they are not apt to be influenced by exhortations to righteousness from tax-paying neighbors who cannot be moved to exhort except by threats aimed at their pockets, it is not likely that any great good would come of it. The practical value of the South Carolina law has not yet been established.

Along with the law designed to reach the senses of the people in lynch-law communities

through their pockets, the South Carolina Legislature enacted another law designed to reach the senses of the officers of such counties through the same channel. This law provides that if an officer, through negligence, allows a prisoner to be taken from him by a mob and injured or put to death, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon true bill shall be deposed from his office pending trial, and upon conviction shall forfeit his office, and shall, unless pardoned by the governor, be ineligible to hold any office of trust or profit within the State. It is believed that this law has stimulated many officials to greater faithfulness, though it is evident that the stimulus it provides is not equal to great emergencies. A similar law has been enacted by the Legislature of Texas and recommended by the governors of Florida, Virginia, and Georgia. Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, added to his recommendation the unique suggestion that if the officer in charge of a prisoner is not required to protect his charge at the hazard of his own life, he should be required to unshackle the prisoner, arm him, and give him an opportunity to defend himself. This recommendation may not be practical (it is certain that no white officer would arm a negro against a white mob), but the governor's earnestness in the matter cannot but be appreciated by every one who has recalled the fact that one never hears of an officer losing his life while defending a prisoner from the mob.

Repeated but usually unsuccessful efforts have been made in nearly all the Southern States to secure legislation that would provide quicker trials, especially in such cases as inspire lynch law. It is still contended in many sections that the law's delay is the principal cause of lynching, and as acute an observer as Governor Atkinson, of West Virginia, has intimated that the rare occurrence of lynch law in his State is due in part to the fact that the courts, as a rule, enforce the law with great promptness and vigor. The Republican governor of North Carolina, in his inaugural address a year ago, declared that the "only reasonable excuse" that could be offered for lynchings in that State was the "failure or delay of the law," and he insisted that the executive should have power "to call a court instantler," and in case of appeal to convene the Appellate Court at the earliest possible moment. Governor Johnston, of Alabama, has also urged that the executive be given authority to call a special term of court whenever a crime has been committed "calculated to arouse great public indignation." Governor Bloxham, of Florida, wants the Constitution amended so that a circuit judge can be appointed for the State at large; and Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, while insisting that the

* A statute having the same design, but less direct in its provisions, had been previously enacted by the North Carolina General Assembly.

law's delay is an excuse rather than a reason for the existence of lynch law, recommends the enactment of a law leaving to the trial judge the sole power to pass upon motions to continue, and "denying the Supreme Court the power to grant a new trial on account of alleged error in so doing."

Perhaps the most effective law yet enacted with a view to the prevention of lynching is a Virginia statute making the crime of assault with attempt to commit rape punishable with death or imprisonment, at the discretion of the jury. The object of the law is not to secure the extreme penalty for an attempt to commit outrage, but rather to provide against failure to convict and to lessen in some degree the terrible ordeal which the victim of the outrage must undergo in court. That the juries of the State have not abused the power thus placed in their hands is evident from the fact that while 95 convictions were secured for the crime of assault during the past four years, only eight persons suffered the death-penalty.

Taking in the entire field at a glance, one cannot but be struck with the fact that the laws proposed outnumber the laws enacted by a distressingly large majority. And one will suspect what is plain to every observer on the field—that the politicians are fighting shy of the problem. It is true that not a few law-makers of the better class would gladly promote any legislation which, in their opinion, would reach the trouble, but it is an open secret that the average politician would greatly prefer to put an anti-lynching plank in the party platform as a sop to the better element—as the Georgia Democrats did in the last campaign—and refrain from going on record on either side in a representative capacity.

That nothing has yet been done to secure the conviction of lynchers is the most discouraging fact connected with the problem. It is, in the nature of things, impossible to secure a jury in a community where lynch law is epidemic that will bring in an indictment against their law-breaking neighbors for taking the life of a criminal. If they are not in sympathy with the lynchers they are afraid of them, and either sympathy or fear is sufficient to blind them to the facts. It is becoming more and more apparent that there is no short method of reaching lynchers in an unenlightened community under a democratic form of government. If lawlessness is to cease in such communities it must cease through the personal efforts of the few intelligent citizens who live in them. There is no community in the South without its intelligent citizen, and there is no intelligent citizen upon whom does not rest the responsibility for the prevalence of lax views of law among his less enlightened neighbors.

But right here one touches what the South-

erner calls the weak spot in his make-up. He does not, as a rule, feel deeply the responsibilities of citizenship. The Northerner is impressed with the idea of the common good. The Southerner is impressed with the idea of attending to his own business and letting other people's alone. The Northerner is a Roman, ready to sink individuality out of sight for the state; the Southerner is a Greek, whose highest ideal is not a perfect state, but a perfect man. The intelligent Southerner sits under his own vine and fig-tree and does not presume to teach his neighbor anything. There are hundreds of well-to-do farmers, college-bred men of unmistakable talent, living in out-of-the-way communities of the South, who have never moved a thumb to exert either an intellectual or a moral influence upon the ignorant masses around them. It is not selfishness—no people ever opened their granaries wider to the poor or enjoyed social intercourse more; it is individualism—the natural product of long years of independent agricultural life in thinly settled communities.

Another need which appears equally clear to the Southern mind, though it may not be as readily recognized by the observer from without, is a trumpet-blast from the Northern press on the subject of negro crime—a blast that will be heard by every negro who has the interest of his race at heart. It is time for Northern philanthropy to suggest to negro educators that future help will depend in some degree upon the earnestness which they shall manifest in trying to secure better behavior among their people. There are worthy leaders of the race who need no exhortation on the subject, but there are thousands of intelligent negroes who are more interested in negro mentality than in negro morality. Thus far the main object of the friends of the negro in the North has been to stir up the better element in the South to take some action for the protection of the blacks against mob violence. Naturally, with such an object in view the stress has been placed upon the crime of lynching, while negro crime which so often leads to lynching has received little serious notice. It does not seem to have occurred to Northern editors that their utterances on the subject of lynching are promptly echoed by the negro pulpits of the South, and that to the mind of the average negro the comparative silence of his friends in the North on the subject of his crime leaves him free to do as he pleases; while such statements as that made by a New England paper that the prevailing epidemic of assault is a divine judgment sent upon the whites of the South relieves him of all responsibility in the premises. If the Northern editor imagines that negroes as a race realize the enormity of their crimes, and especially of the crime of assault

and do not need to be reminded of it, let him recall the negro's past—the years of slavery here and the centuries of savagery across the sea: surely these did not teach him virtue or regard for the honor of woman. We have wronged the negro in many things, but in nothing more cruelly than in assuming that there is a nineteenth-century Anglo-Saxon beneath his colored skin.

And that sentence brings me to a matter which has been too often overlooked in discussions of this sort. We are demanding of the negro a harvest where we have not sown.

When the war ended, the extravagant conceit that education is the remedy for all human ills was still in the air, and naturally it was determined that the emancipated race should be given the full benefit of the newly discovered blessing. What has been the result? To-day fully nine-tenths of the men who are best qualified to lead the race are teaching school. What does this mean? Simply that the men who have been qualified for leadership (with a few notable exceptions) are not leading the race. They are not leading it for the reason that the center of influence in the negro world is not the school-room, but the pulpit. (It seems not to have occurred to the early educators of the colored people that the pulpit was the oracle and motor of the race and would continue so to be while the negro retained his religious nature.) And so it has come to pass that while there has been gratifying progress along intellectual lines, the material advancement of the negro has been seriously hindered by his lack of opportunity for moral progress. For after all that has been said of the noble men who adorn the negro pulpit, the fact remains that the great majority of colored preachers are wholly unfit for the places of influence which they occupy, and that the kind of moral teaching the masses of the people get continues to be the greatest obstacle to the development of family life—the greatest need of the race. No one who is familiar with the condition of the average negro home expects negro crime to materially decrease until the pulpit—the moral fountain of the race—is cleansed; and there is little hope for the improvement of the pulpit so long as the best-equipped young negroes are urged to enter other callings.

The indifferent attitude of white people toward the young negro is another serious hindrance to his moral progress. Southerners are not indifferent to the "old-time dinky"—a type now nearly extinct—but they feel no interest in the new negro. They pay their taxes to send him to school, but they pay them for conscience' sake and not with any lively interest in his future. The fact is, the majority of them believe that there is no future in him. This is a more serious

matter than one who is unfamiliar with the negro character would imagine. It is often said that the new negroes are not drawn to the white people as their fathers were; but while they stand aloof there is nothing which an aspiring youth of the better type desires so much as the good opinion of white people. It is nothing to him to be honored by his own race if the superior race refuses to see any difference between him and the low mass from which he has risen. That is all he is complaining of—that we insist on counting him in the unclean mass. We do not encourage him to lead a virtuous life. He no longer asks for social equality—he no longer wants it; but what he does want and what he has the right to ask is a recognition of the lines which his own strivings and the strivings of others of his sort are making in the race. He wants to be distinguished from those who do not strive. To adopt his own phrase, he wants to be distinguished from a "nigger." It is time for the people of the South (and the people of the North, for that matter) to accord to him this right. It is time we were putting a premium upon virtue for the young negro, employing virtuous negroes preferably to others, and in every way possible showing the new generation that the colored youth who strives to rise is held in honor by the white race.

To sum up: Not to mention the special legislation that may be needed in some of the States to secure a better enforcement of the laws in existence, these six things ought to be done for the prevention of lynch-law epidemics: 1. Executive officials should be chosen with regard for their personal courage. It is not enough to know how the candidate stands on the law: the question is whether he can be depended upon to stand by the law. 2. The intelligent citizens of the South should individually undertake to awaken in their neighbors a higher regard for law. 3. The papers of the two sections should exchange texts, and the Northern press should preach against negro crime and the Southern press should preach against lawlessness and race prejudice. The good that has been already accomplished by the few papers that have made this exchange ought to encourage the rest to follow their example. 4. Southern newspapers should omit from their news columns the suggestive details of lynchings as well as the inflammatory details of assaults. 5. The higher education of negroes should be pushed with a view to supplying the demand for capable teachers of righteousness for the race. 6. The South should take the worthy young negro by the hand as earnestly as the mob has taken the unworthy negro by the neck, and encourage him in all high endeavor, that the race may not be without salt to save it.

THE ST. LOUIS ELECTION SCHOOLS.

A SUCCESSFUL POLITICAL EXPERIMENT IN THE WEST.

BY WILLIAM FLEWELLYN SAUNDERS.

(Commissioner and Secretary of the Board of Election Commissioners of St. Louis, Mo.)

THE State of Missouri is to put a new ballot law into execution at the election for Congressmen and State officers this fall, and in St. Louis the board of election commissioners is planning to teach by a novel method the election officers and voters of the city how to handle the ballot quickly and accurately. Schools of instruction are being established in the various wards. They will be in charge of the commissioners and their assistants, and election officers, political workers, and citizens generally will be asked to attend them and inform themselves as to the new law, which will be explained with the aid of blackboards and ballot charts. This plan was employed by the commissioners of St. Louis during the summer and fall preceding the last Presidential election with excellent results.

ELECTION OFFICERS GENERALLY UNTAUGHT.

Generally election officers in large cities get no drill when new ballot laws are to be enforced. They get from the election boards copies of the election laws and sometimes circulars of instruction, which they seldom read and hardly ever understand when they do read them. The voter gets not even this information, and relies on his intelligence and the newspapers for the information that will enable him to cast a ballot that will not be void through faulty preparation. The consequence of this is that the officials in the polls quarrel, voters get confused, legal ballots in large numbers are thrown out in the counts, and a law is credited with being ineffective when, in truth, its enforcement is inefficient. The worst of this unintelligent canvass of the vote, too, is that the ballots that are hard to understand and are rejected by the counting officers are the split tickets, those cast by the independent voter. Straight party tickets cause no dispute and are counted. I know that in New York, Brooklyn, and Chicago the officers of election are not properly informed as to their duties, and I have no reason to believe, with all the information I can get, that it is otherwise in Baltimore, in Philadelphia, and in San Francisco, or even in Boston, where I have found in most respects the most careful and modern system of election machinery in the United

States. I have spent some time looking into the election systems of the three cities just named, by correspondence and by talking with the election officers as to their duties, and last November I went to a score of the polls in New York and Brooklyn to watch the conduct of the election officers and talk with them. In these two places a much better class of men has been got since the system of examinations was adopted, the year before the last Presidential election, but this plan is not thorough and does not teach as it is intended to do. No man of ordinary intelligence who has had no experience as a ballot officer can read an election manual and from it learn to register voters and receive and count ballots. It goes without saying that this lack of careful training of election officers is equally conspicuous in smaller places.

MISSOURI'S BALLOT REFORM.

In the summer of 1895 the Legislature of Missouri abolished the whole system of ballot laws that had governed elections in St. Louis, and adopted one radically different, modeled upon the laws of New York and Illinois. Under the old laws, elections in St. Louis were managed by a recorder of voters, appointed by the governor; and as the State has been Democratic ever since the days of reconstruction, this official was always a partisan Democrat. He supervised the regular and primary elections and appointed the counting and returning officers, registration being managed by his clerks. He was vested with great powers, very dangerous ones, and grave election scandals grew out of the system. The new law replaced the recorder of voters by a board of election commissioners, two Democrats and one Republican, giving the Republican the right to appoint three of the six officers in each precinct; and these six officers had to register the voters of the precinct as well as receive and count their votes afterward, registration and election being conducted in the same place for each precinct. The law further ordered the commissioners to efface even the remnants of the old election system by dividing the city into smaller precincts and making an entirely new registration of the voters.

AROUSING NEGLIGENT VOTERS.

The commissioners began this work by making a census of the voters of the city. Thirty active and experienced men were employed, and an inquiry from house to house was made—on foot in the thickly settled parts of the city and by bicycle and buggy and on horseback in the outlying wards, daily reports being made by each canvasser to the commissioners. When the new law was made there were only 82,929 voters registered in the 189 precincts. The canvass, which took six months, gave the election commissioners a map showing the number of males of voting age in each block of the city, numbering in all 148,769. Thousands of these men had never voted nor registered and many of them owned property. Most of these told the canvassers that they had not registered because it took too much time and trouble to go to the central office for the purpose, but it was not uncommon for them to say that they had no interest in politics and did not want to invite annoyance from political agents by registering. The canvass showed the politicians that their work in the past toward getting out the vote of the city had been of the most superficial kind and that their campaign plans under the new law would have to differ from those on which they had been depending.

The election commissioners, dividing the city into precincts, each with fewer than 400 voters,

had maps printed, showing the number of voters on each block, and distributed them to party committees, ward clubs, and independent civic associations, all of which went at once to canvassing for their respective objects. The voters of the city had never been so stirred, and it was apparent that an enormous vote would be polled at the Presidential election.

INTRODUCING ELECTION SCHOOLS.

At this point of the campaign the commissioners began to realize that they would have to adopt unusual means of explaining the new law to the election officers and the public, and they decided to go out in the wards and lecture. They knew it would be entirely useless to try by circulars or by any system of examinations to teach the 2,600 poll officers who were to be appointed how to pass on the qualifications of an applicant for registration and to do the accurate clerical work and precinct canvassing insisted on by the law. Moreover, recent decisions of the court had increased the difficulty of correctly voting the *quasi* Australian ballot that has been used in Missouri since 1889, by forbidding the election officers to count the ballots in accordance with the intention of the voter, no matter how clear it seemed, and defining a legal ballot rigidly; and it seemed absolutely necessary that officers should be taught plainly what a legal ballot was. Of course the ideal plan would have been to make these talks

from a non-partisan standpoint, but the commissioners doubted the wisdom of bringing large parties of men of opposite politics together in a heated campaign, and carried on their schools at different places. It must not be inferred from this, however, that the commissioners and assistants who did the teaching disagreed in their interpretation of the law or taught different things. At intervals during the school season the commissioners and the assistants who did the teaching met and exchanged ideas and agreed upon certain constructions to be placed on ambiguities of the law.

NO TRUANT OFFICERS NEEDED.

From the beginning the schools of instruction succeeded in their object. The equipment of the school was



A CROWDED SCHOOL.

simple. The lecturer carried in one bundle a cloth prepared for chalk, like a blackboard, about 20 feet long and 5 feet wide, ruled and lettered in white to represent a page of the registration book which the election officers had

talities. I had studied the whole detail of the new law closely with the board's lawyer before I undertook a school, and after the first one I informed myself thoroughly upon the naturalization laws also, finding that the questions bore on them also. I feel mildly proud to think that in all the talks I made, about fifty, I was only twice unequal to a question. Once a young man asked :

"If a boy comes to the United States with his father and is a minor when his father is naturalized, does that make him a citizen?"

"Yes," I said.

"Well, if the father dies without being naturalized and the mother marries a man who is a citizen, does that make a citizen of the boy?"

Congress has never provided for a case of this kind. I had to say I did not know what the position of this boy was, and advised the youth to take out minor papers. At another time a man asked me :

"What is the difference between a householder and a freeholder?"

"None," I said, and was promptly corrected by a lawyer among those present.

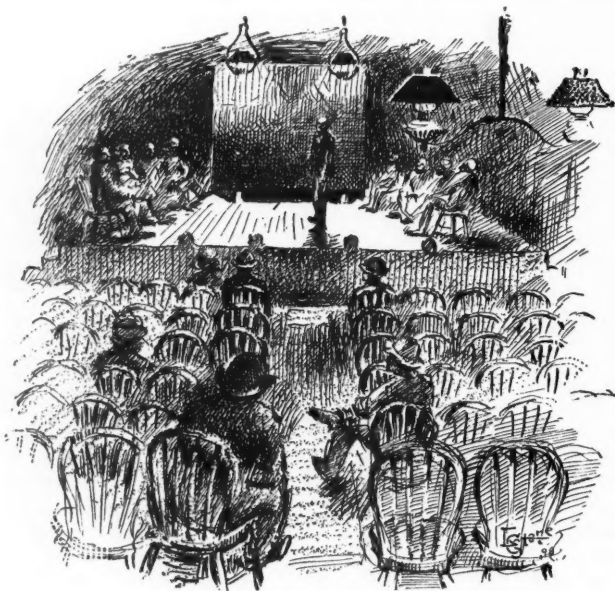
No call was neglected. Whenever a ward club or any organization asked for a lecturer a commissioner or an

assistant went. One night I took my packages and went to a hall on the outskirts of the city, where I expected to meet the negro voters of the ward. The president of the club which had asked me to come, an old man who to Stephen Foster would have suggested instantly some plaintive melody, met me with the grateful remark :

"I'm mighty glad you're come, Mr. Commissioner. I tell you, suh, this is another star in my crown of glory."

The hall was small and badly lighted with lamps. We waited an hour, while now and then a man dropped in. I put up my blackboard and charts and began talking when there were fewer than a score of men in the hall, four of them on the platform. A few more dropped in during the evening. The president beamed delight, but asked no questions, nor did any of the others. It afterward appeared that the enemies of the president, conspiring to dim the brilliancy of his crown, had busied themselves to keep people away from the meeting and had got up a rival one with beer and sandwiches in abundance.

On the other hand, several of the ward meetings had to be held in theaters to accommodate the people who applied for admission. The ordi-



TEACHING A FEW NEGROES.

to use, and in another parcel several large sheets of tough paper showing by broad charcoal strokes a legal ballot and every variation from it that a voter might make. A package of block maps of the ward, a number of copies of the law, a hammer, big-headed tacks, and chalk in coat pockets, a clear head and nerves in good condition, and the lecturer was ready. When he got to the hall he tacked up his blackboard and ballots, put his maps and laws on a table, and announced that he wanted some man in the hall to stand up and be registered. Ten minutes of registering those who stood up, and he went to the ballots, which he talked about for a few minutes more. Then he would say: "Is there anything about the ballot or registration that you do not understand?"

The next hour or two hours was a great strain on the teacher. The men who came to these meetings were keen, anxious to know, and practical to the last degree. They asked questions that had to be answered quickly and authoritatively, and that answer became to them a rule by which a voter would be registered or not or a ballot would be counted or not. I have left a meeting, in a hall where the temperature was only fifty degrees, wet with perspiration and drained of vi-

nary meeting was one of 200 or 300 men, held in a hall belonging to some fraternal society.

VALUE OF THE DRILL.

The election officers were appointed two months before the election. They were not the selections of political committees, although these committees were asked to send in lists and did so. Recommendations were got, besides, from civic organizations and from other sources, until the commissioners had at least three times as many names as men were wanted. Then these men were summoned to the office and examined ward by ward and night after night, all of them seated at desks. They had to answer in writing a number of personal and political questions that tested only their general intelligence and not at all their understanding of the new election law. The number summoned was not enough. It was not often that three entirely competent men were got from ten summoned. After the appointments had been made they were confirmed by nine judges of the Circuit Court, sitting *in banc*, a check feature of the St. Louis law that is admirable and works to prevent the appointment as election officers of men known to be dishonest.

Then the commissioners devoted the schools to close drill of these officers, excluding the public, but admitting the men who were to be watchers

and challengers. The lecturer would then take to each meeting all the blanks that were to be used in the registration and election, select six men, and seating them at a table, direct them in doing the work they were to do on registration and election days. This familiarized them with the blanks and the actual clerical work. Finally the commissioners assembled in two large meetings the officers of the two parties and went over the whole law closely again.

The management of the registration and the voting in the precincts by these election officers clearly showed the value of the schools. Many changes in the list of officers were made between the times the schools were opened and the day of election, but in every precinct there were at least four men who had been taught how to register and count. The task proved to be as hard a one as the commissioners had anticipated. The registration of 82,929 ran up to 131,362—20 per cent. of the population of the city. This percentage was exceeded at the Presidential election by only one of the large cities, Chicago, whose registration was 22 per cent. of its population, and was equaled by only one, Philadelphia. Boston's registration was 19 per cent. of its population, Baltimore's 19 per cent., and New York City's 17 per cent. Greater New York, by the way, did not do so well, its registration last November being only 16 per cent. of its population. It is certain that had the St. Louis commissioners not made the canvass for males of voting age and followed it with the ward schools, both things in the highest degree a stimulant to the registration, the percentage would have been not more than 15.

ABOLISHING THE SECRET BALLOT.

Many thousand men voted at this election who had never seen a ballot until they entered the poll, and they voted the sheet ballot in many unique ways, of course. The judges followed the directions of the election commissioners closely, and 8,000 illegal ballots were thrown out of the count in a total vote of 125,000. The number would have been twice as many but for the schools. Nevertheless an outcry against the sheet ballot followed, and the Legislature, coming shortly afterward, did a curious thing. It should either have changed the ballot so as to make it approach more nearly the true Australian ballot, on which the candidates are grouped by offices instead of parties, or it should have so defined a legal ballot that the counting officers could take cognizance of the intention of the voter. But instead of these things a law was passed substituting for the sheet ballot a hybrid ballot that will be hard to handle for election officers and voters and will



TYPES OF SCHOLARS.

encourage straight party voting. The new ballot is composed of several separate tickets, one for each party. There will be five or six tickets in the field this fall, and when the voter goes to the poll an officer will hand him all the tickets, pasted together at the top and perforated below, to tear. He must take the whole package to the booth, tear off the ticket he wants to vote, fold it up, fold up the ones he rejects, and bring both packages back to the judges. One judge drops the selected ballot into one box and another judge, taking the rejected ballots, counts them and drops them into another box.

This system will make it harder to preserve the secrecy of the ballot in this State than it has been. The laws in Missouri are framed with the intention of protecting the voter, but the Constitution of the State obliges the judges to put a number on the ballot that corresponds with the number opposite the name of the voter on the poll book, and this identification is accessible to six election officers and four watchers in each poll and to all attorneys and clerks when a recount of the ballots in a contest is made. The new ballot will be identified like the old one and will be handled more openly by election officers. Besides, with the sheet or blanket ballot every voter had to use a pencil; while under the new law a party voter needs none, and the noise of a tap or a scratch of a pencil or the unconscious groping of the hand of a voter for a pencil in the pocket will show something to the keen eyes in the poll.

The election commissioners, when they begin to instruct the election officers this fall, will have to enjoin upon them the most careful handling of the ballot to prevent its exposure. Over half of the officers who served in 1896 will be appointed again this fall, and one or two lectures in each ward with booths, ballots, and boxes will prob-

ably suffice to teach them the new law. Voters will be asked to come to these meetings as usual.

A HEALTHY CIVIC SPIRIT.

Except this doubtful change of the ballot, the situation in St. Louis gratifies the friends of good civic government. The city has a primary law that puts primary elections under State laws with adequate penalties. It could be improved in detail. For one thing, it requires the commissioners to appoint as ballot officers men recommended by the delegations and candidates, who, of course, are more interested in securing the success of their friends than in enforcing the law. If the commissioners were allowed to appoint the primary officers from the regular election officers who serve for two years, and if the law were then as strictly enforced as the regular election laws, there would be little left to improve. A new school-board system is in control of the public schools, a system less than a year old, but already showing much merit. It is the result of a civic-federation movement, and its essence is the election of school directors by the city at large instead of by wards as formerly. This first board under the new law is composed of men representing both parties and pledged to keep politics out of the management of the schools. So far this promise has been kept. More noteworthy still is a test now being made of an excellent corrupt practices law which was passed several years ago, but has never been seriously regarded by politicians. A judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, lately elected, is charged with using money to secure the withdrawal of a dangerous candidate on an opposing ticket, and the Supreme Court of the State is trying the case. If the allegation is proven the judge will lose his office, which will go to the defeated candidate.



SCHOOL MATERIAL.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

NINE ROUTES TO THE KLONDIKE.

THE March *McClure's* contains an article by Hamlin Garland, under the caption, "Ho, for the Klondike!" It is taken up almost entirely with a description of the various routes into the new mining country.

THE OVERLAND ROUTES.

Mr. Garland begins with the Edmonton and Peace River route, one of the three overland routes. It begins at Edmonton, a small town reached by a northern spur of the Canadian Pacific, and proceeds by way of Little Slave Lake and Peace River, thence across the divide into the valley of the Stickeen River to Telegraph Creek and Teslin Lake, which is the headwaters of the Yukon. Mr. Garland says: "This route is a very long one, and little information is obtainable concerning it. It is undoubtedly practicable, and will be largely traveled by those not in breathless haste to get to Dawson City." As every one is in breathless haste, however, we doubt Mr. Garland's conclusion. It is a pleasant way of getting to the far Northwest, but takes about sixty days between Edmonton and Teslin Lake, nor can it be used before the middle of May.

The second overland route is that known as the Old Telegraph Trail; it begins at Ashcroft, a village on the Canadian Pacific, and follows the Fraser River by Quesnelle to Fort Fraser, a Hudson Bay post, and thence over many creeks and rivers, which are fordable, to Hazelton. From Hazelton the trail will be over the Stickeen route, now being opened by the Canadian Government. But this route, too, requires fifty days from Ashcroft.

The third overland route starts from Kamloops, the next town east of Ashcroft. It goes to Quesnelle, also, passes up the North Thompson River and follows the Fraser River to Fort George, rejoining the Ashcroft trail at the headwaters of the Bulkley River. This road is not yet opened. The cost of traversing either of these last overland routes is estimated by Mr. Garland at \$200, though he advises no one to undertake the journey with less than \$500 in hand.

THE SEAPORT ROUTES.

There are six water routes to the Klondike region; one by way of St. Michael, three by way of the Lynn Canal, one by way of the Stickeen River, and one by way of Taku Inlet. The usual route, the longest and the safest, is

that by way of St. Michael, which has been described so much in the periodicals of this country. It is by steamer from San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, or Victoria, to the mouth of the Yukon, and thence by river steamer direct to Dawson City and the gold-fields. There are regular and established fares and comfortable accommodations on this route, but it is 4,000 miles from Dawson to Seattle, and the river travel cannot be undertaken until June.

THE FAVORITE "PASS" ROUTES.

"Lynn Canal is a long, narrow arm of the sea which runs deep into the high mountains of the Alaskan coast, not far from the town of Juneau. It is, in fact, a deep, narrow chasm or canyon between the mountains, into which the Chilkat and Chilkoot rivers empty. At this point the tidewaters and the headwaters of the Yukon are but twenty-five or thirty miles apart, and because of that fact three trails already lead across the divide." This is the best-known entrance point, where the town of Skaguay is situated, and where the Chilkoot Pass, White Pass, and Dalton trails make their start. These are thoroughly described in Mr. Bush's thorough article on the Klondike among the features of this number of the *REVIEW*.

THE ALL-CANADIAN ROUTE.

The road about which least is known as yet in the United States, relatively, but which promises to become one of the best, is that which proceeds from the northwestern cities by steamer to Wrangell, about three days' sail up the coast; from there by river boats up the Stickeen River to Glenora, a distance of 150 miles; from Glenora by pack to the headwaters of Teslin Lake; thence via the Teslin River to Lewis River, and down it to the Yukon. This trail is, according to the Canadian officials, about 175 miles long, but, as Mr. Garland says, and he has obtained his information from the advance sheets of a special report to the Dominion Government, "It is comparatively easy, and will be shortened considerably as soon as spring opens. The journey across the country by trail can be made as comfortable as any travel of the kind, and there are no dangerous features. The ground, both in the open and timber district, is covered to a depth of about two feet with moss. But during the open season, between May and the middle of October, sufficient grass for two or three hundred animals can be obtained all along the route. It will not be practicable to travel over this trail before

May 1, as snow is likely to be on the ground in many places, and the grass is not far enough advanced to meet the requirements of pack animals. There are no settlements on the route.

"Teslin Lake opens about the middle of May and closes about October 26. Last year it was open until the middle of October, and there was no indication of its closing immediately. The slopes and benches along Teslin Lake are fairly timbered with a growth of spruce and black pine, the average size of this timber being about ten inches, and sufficient for scantling, flooring, and sheeting for house purposes and for boat-building. The machinery for a sawmill is now being transported across the portage from Telegraph Creek to Teslin Lake; the same company intend to place a steamboat on Teslin Lake and river on the opening of navigation, and skiffs, scow boats, etc., suitable for navigating the Yukon waters are to be kept for sale.

ITS SUPPOSED ADVANTAGES.

"With proper roads or railroad facilities from the Stickeen to Teslin Lake, no better route could be found for getting into the Yukon country from the Pacific seaboard. The region about Teslin Lake, including the rivers flowing into it from the east, is considered very good prospecting country, and it is likely that the coming season will find a large number of miners engaged in that vicinity. Rich strikes have been reported from there quite recently; and Teslin Lake is likely to have 'the call' next season. The Canadian Pacific Railway officials announce that the journey from Victoria to Telegraph Creek can be made comfortably in six days, and that several large new steamers have been put into service from Victoria. This route has two marked advantages: First, if the miner should outfit in Winnipeg, Victoria, or any other Canadian town, he will be able to go into the gold region without paying duty, a saving of from 15 to 35 per cent.; and, second, as soon as he passes Telegraph Creek he will be in the heart of a gold country, and can at once begin to prospect.

"It is probable that stopping-places will be established along the route, so that a man can go in light at a considerable saving of time. This route and the Dalton trail will undoubtedly be the ones advocated by the Canadian Interior Department, and steps will be taken before March 1 to furnish means of transportation. It would be possible for the miner to send his outfit through to Glenora in bond without the payment of duties. Whether the difference in price between American towns and Canadian towns will offset any of these duties or not can only be determined by the purchaser on the ground."

SHALL WE ANNEX LEPROSY?

IN the March *Cosmopolitan* there is a rather Cassandra-like contribution from "A Hawaiian Government School-Teacher," who hints at some very dark consequences of closer relations between the United States and Hawaii. As is generally known, the Hawaiian lepers are supposed to be isolated on the island of Molokai, where fourteen hundred diseased people live and have their own community, with their own marriage laws and with courts, stores, hospitals, and schools, all officered by lepers. It is a curious thing, incidentally, that there were forty children of leper parents born on this island who have not inherited the slightest traces of the disease. But this teacher estimates that about 5 per cent. of all the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands are lepers. The teachers wear gloves in the school-room and use many precautions against contact with the children, and there is here a detailed account of discovering leprosy in a child the writer had taught for many months, who gives in addition many facts of anything but a pleasant nature in regard to the prevalence and dissemination of leprosy through the islands, and the horrible customs of the natives in their attempts to cure it. "A physician of large experience informed me that there is scarcely a city in the United States without some lepers, and that he has reason to believe that these islands contribute a majority of them all

FEAR DISAPPEARS.

"When a case of leprosy develops among the foreigners, it causes a short-lived stir, or is more often secretly sent to the States; but so long as it is confined to the natives—well, 'it is only a native.' 'He will be as well off on Molokai, where he will probably meet friends.' He will scarcely have a second thought from the foreigners; but what must he feel who knows that the curse is laid upon him or his loved ones!

"People in general think of leprosy as something vague and far away. They have read of it in the Scriptures or elsewhere, but they scarcely comprehend that it is an awful reality to-day. Even here, surrounded by it as we are and witnessing the misery it causes, we seldom think of fearing personal injury. It is not strange that people lose their fear of leprosy. Do not thousands of Americans degrade themselves and their families and die miserably every year from the effect of alcohol? And yet if you should warn a man to beware of it and point to thousands of ruined lives to prove the justness of your warning, nine times out of ten you would be laughed at for your pains."

GERMAN AMBITIONS OVER SEAS.

THE *Nineteenth Century* has two papers dealing with the prospects of Germany over seas. Mr. Henry Birchenough, vice-president of the Macclesfield Chamber of Commerce, writes on "The Expansion of Germany."

COLONIAL.

He sees that the present colonial ambitions of the German people are a natural sequel to the successful struggle for national unification and for commercial success. But he says:

"The real drawback to the realization of these hopes and dreams of Germany and her ruler is that they have come too late. . . . The opportunity for creating a true 'Greater Germany beyond the seas' has gone by. Germany's commercial future may be very bright; she may—nay, will—continue to play in the world a high and important rôle, but the question of her becoming one of the great world-states and of her people being numbered among the governing peoples of the earth is, I believe, already decided, and decided against her."

Only in Africa did there seem any chance. But England and France between them have so extended their African possessions or protectorates as to exclude the possibility of a German Africa of any magnitude, and still more of an African home for the overflow of German population. Of the future of French expansion this writer says:

"As one who has had opportunities of watching closely the intellectual, moral, and material changes which have taken place in France during the last twenty-five years, I should be the last to say the next century will not see a striking physical revival in her population, which may restore to her just what she wants to make her again a great colonizing power."

COMMERCIAL.

The writer recognizes that the phenomenal national and commercial progress of Germany during recent years makes a "forward policy" inevitable. His point is that this should take an industrial and commercial direction, "that the opportunities time has in store for her are not opportunities of empire-making, and that her future career is more likely to be the career of a commercial than of a governing people. If this be so, her true policy is not an ostentatious policy of promiscuous annexation here, there, and everywhere, but a sober policy directed toward the extension of her commerce and the protection of her interests in every part of the world. Such a policy would of course include the gradual and

progressive strengthening of her navy to meet the increasing duties laid upon it, and it would not preclude the acquisition of such strategic positions as may still be obtainable, whenever she considers them necessary for the defense of the vital interests of her trade."

A generous tribute is paid to "the thoroughness with which Germany has prepared herself for her industrial career, and the boldness and persistence with which she is assaulting every market in the world."

Adaptability the German Ideal.

In the *Edinburgh Review* there is a summary of the views of Signor Ferrero on the comparative abilities of the German and the Englishman as agents of civilization. Signor Ferrero recognizes frankly and without reserve the certainty of the domination of the Teutonic race. Germans and English appear to him to be destined to submerge the world. He says: "It is the Germans who are to be the great civilizing agency of the future, the cement of new societies, because the German is of all men the most adaptable."

GERMAN TRADE SUCCESSES IN THE FAR EAST.

AN interesting account, from an Englishman's point of view, of German commercial success is given by Mr. Clavell Tripp in his *Nineteenth Century* paper on "German Versus British Trade in the East." Mr. Tripp speaks after "long residence in Sumatra," and he puts the problem thus:

"That the German flag has, within the last decade, been more in evidence on the Eastern seas, and that German-made goods have partially or entirely taken possession of markets which were but recently innocent of their existence, are facts admitting of no denial. There are, however, two kinds of trade—the one vigorous, self supporting, yielding a fair profit to capital, a decent wage to labor, and satisfaction to the consumer; the other spurious, bounty-fed, and existing only by subsidies and the sweat of mankind. The one has the qualities of endurance; the other the symptoms of decay."

HOW EXPLAINED.

This is how in the end he sums up the results of his experience:

"The expansion of German trade is due to the adaptability of German wares to certain cheap and inferior markets in which it would be unwise for British manufacturers with any regard for their reputation to attempt to compete; to the employment of methods so at variance with all sound commercial principles that it would be inadvisable to adopt them; and to the superior dili-

gence and knowledge of their commercial classes, in which respect we may one day hope to be at all events their equals. Therefore, as far as my experience goes, we need have no fear with regard to retaining our commercial supremacy, as the causes which to-day appear to retard our progress and advance our rivals are either temporary or removable."

TEMPORARY RESULT OF CHEAP SILVER.

The one fault found with British goods is, they are "too good." "Germany makes tools to last one year; Birmingham makes tools to last several years." The silver crisis in the East has made people demand cheapness at the expense of quality. A Penang merchant confessed "the Europeans can no longer afford to pay for English goods, so we give them German, which cost half the price." Mr. Tripp observes:

"And so it would appear that the introduction of German goods into these Eastern markets, which in former times would have none of them, is a temporary expedient only to relieve the necessities of a great monetary crisis; and it may confidently be anticipated that a return of prosperity to those Eastern lands will bring with it a revival of wholesome tastes, whose cravings can only be satisfied by sound, honest British goods."

THE ENGLISH CRAZE FOR SPORT.

He complains that "the dignity of commerce suffers at the hands of Germans. They are shopkeepers always; merchants never." But he is cheerily confident that, "given equal conditions, the British trader can beat his German rival anywhere." Yet even this valiant advocate of British superiority is bound to admit the better education and—a still more serious admission—the closer application of the Germans:

"It must be conceded that in one respect the Germans are superior to the British, and that is in the way they train their youths who are destined for a commercial career. I must regretfully confess that in the average young Englishman who is sent abroad nowadays to assist in conducting the nation's commerce, I have failed to observe that diligence and attention to business which is so noticeable in the sons of Germany. Sports and pastimes engage far too much of an Englishman's time and attention. Time and conversation which should be devoted to business are taken up by reference to some horse-race or some past or impending cricket-match. If the instructors of our British youths do not watch it, they will one day awake and find that German zeal, industry, and discipline are more calculated to win the great race of life than any amount of British pluck and muscle."

THE FUTURE OF GERMANY, AUSTRIA, AND TURKEY.

THE March *Harper's* contains several articles of importance, among them one entitled "The Traditional Policy of Germany in Respect to Austria and Turkey," by "An Eastern Diplomat." The writer begins his discussion of the Eastern question with the war between Russia and Turkey in 1787, and shows himself extremely well versed in the inner history of the diplomatic events of that war and the subsequent century as far as the relations of Austria, Turkey, Russia, and Prussia were concerned. The prominent idea in his theory of the present situation is that the empire of Austria is in a position of equilibrium quite as unstable as that of Turkey, and that she may find herself at any moment in a situation very analogous to that of Poland on the eve of its dismemberment. The troubles which have lately been published to the world through the dramatic controversies of the Austrian Reichsrath have, says this writer, been common report for a long time with those who understood the Eastern situation. He says the German Emperor conciliates the Magyar element in the Austrian empire merely to render the twelve millions of Germans in the Austrian empire more dissatisfied, and to prod them into looking to Germany for their future.

The only present obstacle to the disruption of Austria as a state is the life of the Emperor Francis Joseph. On his death the fate of Austria and Turkey will become problematical. "The stake of Germany in the circumstances which must then ensue is not merely that of a great power. It is that of a great nation which still strives after the attainment of its natural and legitimate aspirations—its complete unification."

ON TO THE ADRIATIC.

"Moreover, Germany will never rest until she succeeds in debouching on the Adriatic. Both in a strategic and in a commercial point of view her position will continue to be one of danger and difficulty so long as she is not firmly established in Trieste; and the Germans have never considered Trieste as anything but a German port. When, on one of their periodic outbursts, the Italian Irredentists made themselves conspicuous in that city, Prince Bismarck's organ in the press warned them that the point of Germany's sword extended to Trieste. And later, a German publicist related how the Iron Chancellor, at the conclusion of an interview he had accorded to him, laid down on the open map before him his pencil, which, by a curious coincidence, exactly reached from Berlin to Trieste."

THE GERMANS ARE THE FOREMOST CONTINENTAL RACE.

"But there are more convincing grounds for the belief that such is the extent of the ultimate aspirations of Germany. Let us not forget that in point of numbers, culture, and enterprise the Germans are the foremost race on the continent; that the entire nation is imbued with eagerness and the ambitions of the youth. In commercial activity Germany is second only to England, while in ratio of trade progress she exceeds all competitors. Frugal, industrious, highly educated, the Germans develop into keen men of business, who gradually displace in all parts of the world old-established concerns. Their very militarism instills into them habits of obedience, endurance, and exactitude, which, with their talent for organization and method, go to form good manufacturers and successful traders. These endowments and their pushful instincts give them a foremost place in that fierce trade competition around which centers the policy of states nowadays. These are facts that cannot be overlooked; they speak of forces which, by the laws of nature, are irresistible. In the far East and in the Mediterranean German commerce is making gigantic strides, and it is not likely that the Germans will long rest content with the circuitous route by way of the North Sea and the Baltic. The eventful absorption of twelve millions of Austrian Germans will render an outlet to the Adriatic an imperative necessity."

THE KAISER CONTROLS THE TURKISH ARMY.

"In the days of their youthful friendship the present German Emperor said to the Austrian Crown Prince, 'I mean to follow the programme of Frederick the Great.' To which the ill-fated Archduke Rudolph resignedly replied, 'That programme implies the destruction of Austria.' That programme is being followed steadfastly, and the destruction of Austria seems to be her only manifest destiny. And since on its *débris*, as well as those of Turkey, which must needs crumble at the same time, only some kind of mixed state or confederacy can arise, of which Hungary most likely would assume the hegemony, German policy aims at securing both a predominant influence at Pesth and the control of the military forces of the Sultan. This control is now complete and unshakable, and the disposal of some three hundred thousand Turkish troops, led by German officers, may decide the fortunes of a European war. With the two moribund empires practically subservient to her policy, with their presumptive heir eager to profit by that policy, Germany will have little difficulty in striking an advantageous bargain with Russia. It is

not with Russia that Germany will ever quarrel. These two have had a long practice in settling their differences at the expense of neighbors; and it may prove next to impossible to oppose a combination which, in all probability, holds in reserve offers capable of satisfying the cravings of France also."

DECENTRALIZATION IN FRANCE.

FRANCE is generally regarded as a conspicuous instance of political centralization, but rarely have the causes and counteracting tendencies of this arrangement been so concisely stated as in Mr. J. T. Young's paper in the *Annals of the American Academy* on "Administrative Centralization and Decentralization in France." He explodes the common notion that the existing centralization dates from Napoleon. It came over from the ancient *régime*, and the first wild efforts of the Constituent Assembly in 1789 to set up local independence only strengthened by reaction the old central control.

This centralism, which enables a man or a few men at the center to seize the administrative machine, is, according to Mr. Young, the real explanation of "much in French national life that has been ascribed to the fickle and volatile character of the people." Mr. Young makes clear what is often overlooked, that France has not tamely acquiesced in this unhappy survival of feudal absolutism, but has, on the contrary, been struggling for almost a century to shake it off. The effort has been interrupted by successive revolutions, but has been ever and again resumed. Its influence is apparent in the report of the commission appointed in 1895.

"The crucial point in the entire question of decentralization" is, according to the writer, the organization of the commune or of the administrative unit which shall supplant it.

"The French commune of to-day is too small, it is not capable of an independent organization and existence. It therefore appears that if France is to secure a decentralized organization, there must first be formed some larger administrative unit which will also be distinctly local in character. For this reason it has been proposed to revive the canton, which includes several communes, but which at the present time is only used as an electoral and military recruiting district and as the territory of the justice of the peace."

HISTORIC CAUSES AND MODERN CONDITIONS.

Mr. Young concludes his paper with this masterly summary of causes and present issues:

"If the entire trend of this development were to be summed up in a few words, it might be said that the question of administrative centraliza-

tion is largely coincident with French history. The minute division of the empire subsequent to Charlemagne's death had destroyed the imperial power. This tendency to disintegration was first seriously combated by Philippe Auguste and his successors, and the long conflict which then ensued gradually turned in favor of the King. The various stages of this victory were not the causes, but rather the results, of corresponding steps in the centralization of the administrative organization. The royal power was extended by reducing the local administrative bodies to mere agents of the royal will. National unity was the consequence of the absolute monarchy, but absolutism was only established and maintained by means of centralization. National unity once securely established, however, the necessity for a highly concentrated administrative organization had ceased, while the transformation from a monarchical to a republican form of government made it imperative that the people should enjoy the opportunity for more frequent and continuous political training and activity. A carefully devised system of local self-government was, then, a necessity. But this was neglected, and as a consequence the existing local bodies are now found to be on the one hand too small in size to perform properly the important functions which in other countries are assigned to them, while, on the other, they are superintended to death by the constant surveillance and interference of agents of the central government. The French people are thus left without interesting or adequate opportunities of political education. The main question whose solution is now being attempted in France is therefore an exceedingly simple one, but none the less difficult. It consists, first, in preserving the moderate central control which has been found so necessary even in England, and, second, in restoring the local organization to that position of strength and vigor which is so necessary to the political health of a great republic."

THE DWINDLING POPULATION OF FRANCE.

"THE Depopulation of France" is the title of a paper which Adolph Jensen contributes to the Swedish magazine *Tilskuaren*. It was Jacques Bertillon, the statistician, who prophesied darkly that in half a century the nation would be dead, and though a statistician's province is the province of facts and not of hypotheses, yet the situation, says Herr Jansen, tempts the mind to question what the future consequence will be, and the answer can only paint it in the darkest colors. One may preach early and late, found societies, make laws to promote the increase of the nation, but it will be long

before the end is attained. The "system" has struck too deep a root, and generations will live and die before the nation will have regained what it has for centuries been losing in moral and physical power. Briefly, while European Russia will need only forty-five years or so, Germany about sixty-five years, Austria-Hungary seventy years, England eighty years, Italy one hundred and ten years, it will take France over eight hundred and sixty years to double its population! What signifies the loss of Alsace-Lorraine's 1,500,000 souls compared with the loss France suffers every day? In the last five years the German population has increased by 3,000,000, who are every one fully German; France meanwhile has only increased her people by 175,000, who are not even of French nationality. The increase of a nation is of the utmost importance to the success of its country. It has meant much in the nineteenth century; it will mean more in the twentieth. England, Germany, ay, even Italy, have millions of representatives on foreign soil; France has none, or too few to signify. The Gallic race has felt it, and will in the future learn more bitterly still the truth of the proverb, "The absent are ever in the wrong."

THE ASCENDENCY OF RUSSIA.

Her Position in the Far East.

"BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE" for February publishes a long and very well-informed article on the crisis in the far East, the writer of which brings into strong relief the ascendancy of Russia both in Europe and Asia. It is interesting to note that *Blackwood's* recognizes that the recent development of Russian predominance in the far East was gained by no intrigue, but by the adoption of a perfectly straightforward policy.

She warned Japan, before a shot was fired, of the policy which she intended to pursue. *Blackwood's* says:

"Russia is the one power which has been at once clear and consistent, and which comes out of the imbroglio with honor."

At the same time Russia, having her hand forced by the Japanese treaty of peace, did not shrink from making ready to fight, and on one occasion came very near actual hostilities. *Blackwood's* says:

"There was a critical moment in May, 1895, when the Russian Pacific squadron lay cleared for action, all its combustible gear put ashore, on one side of the Gulf of Pecheli, while the Japanese squadron lay on the other, with only seventy miles of salt water between them. Both, it ap-

peared, were ready for the signal, the issue depending on the ratification of the treaty of Shimonoseki, which was delayed by the Chinese Government until the last hour of the last day of grace. The German and French squadrons, the former with alacrity, the latter with reluctance, only overcome by peremptory injunctions from St. Petersburg, had taken up their appointed stations, under the orders of the Russian admiral."

The Japanese, however, gave in without fighting, and abandoned their conquests on the mainland.

RUSSIA AS PARAMOUNT POWER.

The result of this is stated as follows by *Blackwood's*:

"1. By that one act, more than by any speech or writing or apocryphal testament that has gone before, a final and indelible stamp was given, not to Russian 'policy'—that is far too limited an expression—but to Russian evolution in Asia. It is a *datum* from which Russian policy might be calculated with the certainty of an eclipse, if only the perturbations of other bodies could be reduced to a similar fixed law.

"2. It set up Russia, visibly and in fact, what she already was in effect, the paramount power in Europe, a position from which she can afford to grant every reasonable indulgence to her satellites. (We mean no disrespect by this term, but know no more accurate one.)

"3. It also established Russia as the protector of China and Korea and the secular foe of Japan.

"In these three points may be found the germ of all that has happened since, is happening now, and will happen in the future."

RUSSIA'S GOOD FAITH IN KOREA.

Incidentally *Blackwood's* takes occasion to repel the repeated charge brought against Russia of having acted with bad faith to England by her action in Korea. *Blackwood's* says:

"Here we may venture to deprecate the practice, which never does any good, of making charges of bad faith against Russia. It is constantly asserted—two days rarely pass without a fresh reiteration of it in some of the gravest of our newspapers—that Russia has broken the solemn pledge she gave never to interfere with Korea, on the faith of which Great Britain evacuated Port Hamilton in 1886. Port Hamilton was a Korean harbor; China was the suzerain of Korea recognized by both Russia and England. The two powers were jealous of each other's aggressions; Great Britain was the first and, up to that time, the only aggressor. Russia intimated to China that if Great Britain retained the

position, she must get level with her by taking some other. China deprecated this beginning of a scramble, and an arrangement was made whereby Great Britain restored Port Hamilton, not to Korea, but to China, on her giving an assurance that no other power would step in. China obtained a satisfactory verbal assurance from the Russian *chargé d'affaires*, and communicated the substance of it in (Chinese) writing to her majesty's minister. The Chinese version stated that Russia would not occupy Korean territory 'under any circumstances whatever.' What the phrase so translated may have been in the oral Russian we do not know, but these words are always quoted and underlined as evidence of bad faith. The charge is puerile. The sense and purpose of the undertaking was perfectly well understood by all the parties concerned. It was that Russia and Great Britain separately agreed with China to respect the *status quo* in Korea. But two important events occurred beyond the control of all three, which completely upset the *status quo*. Japan invaded Korea and captured the King, which *ipso facto* annulled engagements based on a contrary state of things. And at the same time China's suzerainty over Korea ceased, when engagements made with her in that capacity necessarily lapsed. China was the injured party, not Great Britain. Our grievance, if we have any, lies in any case against China and not Russia, with whom we had no dealing in the matter."

THE NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER OF WAR.

MR. E. C. RINGLER THOMSON, late assistant agent to the Governor-General of India and Vice-Consul for Khorasan, writes in the *National Review* on "The Russian Advance on India." Mr. Thomson has traveled in Russia and is familiar with Central Asia. His forecast of the way in which the Russians will advance in case England comes to loggerheads with them at any point in Europe or Asia is interesting. Mr. Thomson is a strong man, who has seen much and does not shrink from recommending general massacre as a legitimate method of pacifying savage countries. He maintains that if the Russians found themselves threatened with any resistance after they got to Cabul they would order a general massacre, which he maintains would not be half so cruel in the end as the timid, vacillating policy which England follows.

THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER IN ASIA.

Mr. Thomson says he once held the Russians in supreme contempt, but after seeing them and watching them in Central Asia, he has come to the conclusion that they are in every respect equal

to the English and in some respects are much better. They are tougher, cheaper, and do their own work without servants to wait upon them. The result is that they can maintain five men where England can maintain only one. Mr. Thomson has very little sympathy with the British "forward" school, although he himself advocates a policy much more "forward" than anything that they have ventured to propose. He says:

"I do not wonder in the least that the forward policy has of late been so hotly denounced. During the last twenty years we have lavished, I suppose, over fifty millions in attempting to keep the Russians back, and we have only succeeded in preparing the way for their advance in the exact manner they desire."

GENERAL KUROPATKIN.

He knew General Kuropatkin well, and as this officer has just been appointed the Russian Minister of War, the following extract will be read with interest:

"He is still in the prime of life, not yet fifty years of age, has served from the commencement of his career in Central Asia, has taken a leading part in its conquest, and has made some important contributions toward its literature. He thoroughly knows the various countries and thoroughly understands the people inhabiting them and their modes of diplomacy and warfare. He was chief of the staff to the great Skobelev during the Russo-Turkish war, and greatly distinguished himself in it. Indeed, there is little doubt that some of Skobelev's laurels were won by him. Skobelev was the dashing, impetuous, reckless leader; Kuropatkin the cool, patient, calculating rective who restrained him. He is a man of indomitable will, of untiring industry, master of his profession as a soldier, a great civil administrator, deliberate of speech, exceedingly gentle and modest in manner, and with a temper always under control. He wears the first class of the Order of St. George (equivalent to our Victoria Cross), and his courage is of the type which does not comprehend fear. He is the strictest of disciplinarians, but beloved and respected by all, and his own good qualities are perforce in a great measure reflected in those serving under him. He is, indeed, the equal in every respect of any commander we could place in the field to oppose him. General Kuropatkin has brought Transcaspia in all matters, both civil and military, to a high state of perfection. He works from sunrise until late into the night, inquires personally into the minutest details, and finds time to be constantly making long and fatiguing journeys of inspection throughout his extensive command. This man, if he took the field against us, would

be hard to beat. He has told me more than once that he has seen too much of war not to hate it, that neither he nor his government have the least desire to fight us, and to suggest that they wish to invade India is absurd. I believe him. But all the same, he is a Russian of Russians, and if he thought there was just cause for it, would delight in trying conclusions with us. In diplomacy, of course, General Kuropatkin is a thoroughbred Russian."

"ENGLAND'S ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CRISIS."

MR. J. N. LARNED, writing in the March *Atlantic Monthly* under this caption, begins: "Historic England (inclusive of all Britain) is easily the first among the great nations that have yet arisen. It is above ancient Greece both in character and in solidity of genius; it has surpassed Rome in dominion, and even in the impression of its influence on the world." But, asks Mr. Larned, do the English uphold the greatness of their heritage? Do they keep their nation to the level of its old renown? This writer sees many reasons to be dubious over an answer to these questions. He examines into the stupendous political change from an aristocratic to a democratic constitution which has been accomplished in three great leaps within sixty-five years, with the new conditions resulting; into the small amount of money, relatively, devoted to education, and into their grasp on economic supremacy, and is inclined to the opinion that there are serious signs of deficiency.

ALLEGED DETERIORATION.

"Three causes, then, I conclude, have been operating together to diminish, relatively at least, and in their own country, the economic capability that originally secured for the English people their supremacy in production and trade, namely: (1) The dulling of inventive faculties by excessive confidence and contentment; (2) the crusting of the commercial mind by that same influence with a disposition that resists teaching; (3) the drafting of practical talent away from the mother country into every quarter of the globe, by increasing attractions and demands. None of these causes can be easily overcome; and if, as appears certain, they have already begun, in a serious way, the yielding of ground to foreign competition in British fields of trade, one cannot see where or how the backward movement will be stopped. For several centuries, notably Germany and the United States have been assiduously in training for the competition and are entering it well prepared.

"As the whole fabric of British power is sustained by the national wealth, it looks more insecure than it has looked before since the American colonies were lost. Yet the architects of the empire continue to build upon it more ambitiously than ever. They suffer no year to pass without stretching the bounds of the sovereignty of their queen and heaping new responsibilities upon it. Lord Rosebery, speaking in 1896, reckoned the additions of territory that had been made to the British empire within twelve previous years at two million six hundred thousand square miles, or twenty-two times the area of the British Isles. That averages the acquisition every year of a province greater than France. Last October, Mr. Broderick, Under Secretary of State for War, quoted the ex-premier's estimate with assent, which makes it doubly authoritative. And the taking in of barbaric regions, which British armies must guard, British fleets keep in touch with, British administrators control, British statesmen be responsible for, goes on continually.

PERILS FROM WITHOUT.

"To what end? If it be true that England is losing ground in her older markets, can she save herself commercially by political possession of new ones? The eighteenth century might have said yes, but no doctrine in our day will justify that line of a national policy. To the impartial looker-on there seems to be a strain in it that must have its inevitable breaking-point—not indefinitely far away. If all the jealous and envious rivalries provoked had stayed at the relative weakness which they showed even thirty years ago—if Germany, Russia, France, stood no stronger than they were when the third Napoleon fell, Great Britain might still regard them with small anxiety; but the substance of power, which is organized resource, has been growing on the continent during these thirty years much faster than it has been growing in England. There are powers in Europe now that only need combination to put England in fearful peril. And there is no friendliness to restrain them. They are all hungry for the territorial plunder of Africa and the Asiatic East, and resentful of the huge share that the British have grasped. Only one strong nation in the world can be named that would not go eagerly into a fight with Great Britain for the dividing of her possessions if opportunity favored. That one is the United States, which does not covet territory and has no ambitions to be satisfied by aggressive war. Were it not for a single black memory, there might be between the kinsfolk of England and America a closeness of friendship that all Europe would not dare challenge."

"EUROPE AT WAR WITH ENGLAND."

THE *Nineteenth Century* has a characteristically vigorous article by Mr. Fred. Greenwood, entitled "England at War." He traces England's present isolation, with all its perils, to the time, three years ago, when Russia invited England to join her in her China-Japanese intervention, and England refused. The choice lay between a better footing with Russia and her friendly new Emperor and alliance with Japan. "Government decided upon saying 'No' to the Czar and shaking hands with the Yellow Specter."

THE "COMBINE" AGAINST BRITAIN.

This decision has changed the "concert of Europe" into a "combine" against England. "The concert treatment of the Armenian question, the Cretan question, the Turko-Greek difficulty, was less remarkable for its results to Armenians, Cretans, or even Greeks of the kingdom, than for a prolonged and malicious display of how ineffective England's authority had become."

Mr. Greenwood is careful to say that "nothing even now justifies apprehension of actual assault upon the British empire" or of clear provocation to war. Nevertheless, "the truth is—and to understand it and its bearings is of the highest importance—that an actual state of war against England began some time ago. War has long been organized and in progress upon military lines."

WHAT "HUNGER FOR FACTORY PROFITS" HAS LED TO.

The fancy which Mr. Spencer advances of the essential antagonism of militarism and industrialism is laughed to scorn. "The one is the mailed fist of the other." The "hunger for factory profits" which has seized on all the nations has created conditions beyond the control of any government:

"These conditions are such that most of the European states are under the strongest compulsion—social, political, economic, even dynastic—to enter upon wars of industry, not unlikely to prove as sweeping as the old wars of religion. Militarism calls upon industry to supply its enormous needs; industry, believing that trade follows the flag, calls upon government to find or make new markets; socialism sounds a constant warning that unless the factories are filled down all government will go. But while these demands are pressed for immediate execution the finding and the making of markets is a most tedious business, and it is doubtful if all that is left to the rest of the world by the English-speaking races can provide for its ever-growing

wants. In such a state of things it would be strange if the governments of 'awakened' Europe had not a socialist dream of their own, figuring forth, as the only or short way to prosperity in peace, a more reasonable distribution of the whole bulk of trade, its strongholds and opportunities. It is, in fact, no dream, but a purpose already afoot and in action."

A WAR, BLOODLESS PERHAPS !

A great "trade-war against England" began long since, over and above the tariff war, which may or may not end in bloodshed :

"The object of the war is conquest, and conquest is fulfilled by surrender. The most splendid operation of war is a disposition of forces so effective as to compel submission without a stroke. It is warfare of this kind that is and has been going on against England ; and as long as the allies of Russia can be properly restrained by Russian wisdom, it is unlikely to change its character."

The other nations of Europe feel that England has enough, and mean to secure for themselves what remains, peacefully if possible, but "if England springs in with armed interference, the state of war described above will probably change at once into something sharper and noisier; the ultimate purpose of that long Russian march to the Indian frontier will then find its hour."

WHAT MAY FIRE THE MINE.

Possibly such a test is supplied by the Chinese loan :

"By the terms of the loan our government revealed its consciousness of what the continental brotherhood was about in China, and as plainly declared its desire, if not its determination, to put a stop to it."

England's confidently counting on a Japanese naval alliance shocks Mr. Greenwood. "There was never greater folly in the world." He indorses the judgment that "any European power which allied itself in arms with the yellow peoples against another European nation would play traitor to the welfare of the whole human race."

AN ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE ? NEVER !

England's looking that way three years ago brought on her "the hostile partnership at Constantinople and the far East." "Russia has France at her back . . . and the German Emperor has shown, by a certain famous picture, what he thinks of a flourishing and conquering Japan."

"For Russia Japan is unendurable as enemy and competitor in those seas. Nothing is more

fixed in her policy than that conviction, and we may expect it to be acted on inveterately. As an enemy and competitor Japan will not be suffered to live if Russian arms and Russian alliances can put her in a different position—which different position will be her fate almost certainly, and perhaps soon."

The "terms of the loan" are a challenge, which must therefore be resented by the head of combination which to England is all but irresistible. A British policy of "no alliances" would be "ridiculous and even scandalous if it ended in an anti-European alliance with the Japanese." Mr. Greenwood is kind enough not to leave his English readers in utter despair. Among his last words are these :

"Does it follow that we are quite done ? Not at all. With patience, watchfulness, courage, we may yet be redeemed from isolation—the one thing to look to."

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

LORD SALISBURY'S recent attack on the London County Council has called out a reply from that dignified and conservative organ of English public opinion, the *Quarterly Review*. While criticising some of the work and methods of the Council and proposing certain changes, the *Quarterly* expresses its sense of the great excellence and usefulness of the body:

"If we have found something to criticise unfavorably in the proceedings of the London County Council in the past, we should be the last to deny that it has placed to its credit a vast amount of useful work, that its administration has on the whole been animated by honesty and public-spirited zeal, and that its members have devoted themselves to their duties with an industry and thoroughness which are in the highest degree praiseworthy. The personnel of the Council has been kept at a creditably high level. The County Council must remain large enough, in all senses, to attract the interest of the electors and the services of good men. To turn it back into a sort of superior Metropolitan Board of Works, with its hole-and-corner methods and its absolutely undistinguished membership, would be an inexcusable blunder. Whatever it ought to have been at first, it has now come to play a part in London life which cannot be spared."

What the Council Has Done.

Mr. H. L. W. Lawson, writing in the *Fortnightly Review* on the County Council, pleads vigorously on behalf of the progressives. He takes up his parable against Lord Salisbury, with his scheme of tenification, which he regards as fatal to any hope of progress in London:

" 'Tenification' means a recognition of local facts, perhaps, but more than any other the disastrous and deplorable fact that the poor are to live in one district and the well-to-do in another, without mutual dependence or mutual assistance."

The following is Mr. Lawson's summary of some of the things which the London County Council has done:

"It has obtained, by private act of Parliament, the power to do away with sky-signs, the last of which disappeared at the beginning of 1898, in themselves one of the many curses of American cities. Commencing in 1890, it has gradually obtained leave to abolish the gates and bars which were in so many quarters an obsolete and purposeless hindrance to free traffic and communication, without appreciable cost to the rate-payer; to obtain true weight and good value for the consumer, and to render impossible the tricks and frauds of the dishonest tradesman through special and appropriate remedies in the Weights and Measures act of 1889. In order to prevent inestimable damage to the welfare of the community by petty filching of space and air, it obtained the Building act of 1891. To better the housing of the people, by obtaining such peculiar powers as were necessitated by the peculiar conditions of London life, it suggested and improved much of the amendment of the law made in 1891. In the case of the southern approach to the Tower Bridge, and more recently in the authorized plan of Strand widening, it has induced both houses to approve and embody in their practice the principle of betterment, with its correlative of worsement, and has thus paved the way for a great series of street improvements without the heavy incidental cost that the recoupment scheme of the Metropolitan Board of Works involved. It has taken over the tramways at cost price, the different properties coming into hand as the varying terms of twenty-one years fixed by Parliament for the time limit of the companies' possession severally expire; and although the gain to the public might have been greater, both in relief of rates and in increase of convenience, there is much to the common good on the transaction. After long and patient inquiry authorized by Parliament, bills have been introduced and almost passed into law for the purchase of the existing water companies on the fair terms embodied in what is known as the 'Plunket clause' of the water bill of 1895, and the consequent consolidation of management and means would have done much to help the consumer and prevent the scandals of recurring water famine.

"To split up the metropolis into 'water-tight

compartments' would make this persistent seeking after legislative reform impossible in the future, for no single municipality would have the means or the courage and no union of municipalities the unity or the purpose to introduce and carry such a book of statutes through Parliament."

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT FOR SMALL FARMERS.

A SUGGESTIVE account of the coöperative credit associations so common in rural Germany is contributed to the *North American Review* for February by Mr. A. F. Weber, of Cornell University.

The oldest of these associations of borrowers are the Prussian *Landschaften*, or provincial societies, which Mr. Weber describes as follows:

"They consist of the landowners of a single county or province associated for the purpose of borrowing money on their *collective* credit. When a member declares his wish to borrow a sum of money, the association issues its bonds (*Pfandbriefe*) for a certain percentage (usually one-half) of the valuation of the borrower's property, sells the bonds to investors, and advances the money to the petitioner, taking as its security a mortgage on the property. The idea of thus substituting the joint guarantee of all the proprietors for that of individuals, and establishing a book in which this land stock should be registered and be transferable, and the dividends paid exactly in the same way as the public funds, originated with Büding, a Berlin merchant, and was put into effect by Frederick the Great by the foundation of the Silesian *Landschaft* in 1770 (Macleod). Since then a *Landschaft* has been established in nearly every other province of Prussia and in several other German states as well. Indeed, the system has spread to other countries like Austria, Denmark, Russia (Poland), etc., and, as we have already seen, the fundamental idea was embodied in the *Credit Foncier* by Napoleon III. and Wolowski, both of whom had studied the German *Landschaften*.

"The advantages of this system of agricultural credit must be obvious on the slightest reflection. It unites the security of a mortgage with the advantages of negotiable paper. It is the only system that identifies in one person both creditor and debtor. As a borrower the individual member secures the advantages of low rates of interest, long terms, and sinking fund contribution mentioned in a preceding paragraph. But as a member of a company of lenders, the same individual will exercise the strictest caution in evaluating the property which a fellow-member offers as a security for a loan. The smaller the association the better acquaintance will each member have

with the value of other members' property. On the other hand, a small association will be less able to withstand unforeseen financial trouble, and its bonds will be held in less esteem on the great exchanges. But by a union of several small associations the advantages of perfect security on the one side and of financial strength and independence on the other will be secured."

The land-credit bonds have always maintained a wonderful steadiness of value in times of panic. In 1848, when all public securities fell, these bonds kept their value better than anything else. When Prussian funds fell to 69, the land-credit bonds in Silesia and Pomerania stood at 93, in West Prussia at 83, and in East Prussia at 96.

FARMERS' COÖPERATIVE BANKS.

To still further facilitate small loans on farm security the German coöperative societies of half a century ago, which have since spread all over Europe, were organized.

"These loan associations are of two kinds, the *Kreditgenossenschaften*, founded by Schulze-Delitzsch, and the *Darlehnskassenvereine*, by Raffeisen. The fundamental idea of both is that of the *Land-schaften*—namely, that a 'body of men, many of whom expect to become borrowers, should furnish the capital and regulate the conditions of its lending and repayment.' Small farmers find it difficult to obtain money advances, because they seek small amounts and cannot furnish the usual security. But while a single farmer finds it impossible to secure a loan of \$100, ten farmers can without trouble secure \$1,000, provided each pledges his property for all and all stand together for each. Coöperative banking has been called the democratizing of credit; it aims to make every man capable of securing credit who is worthy of credit. In 1850, when the first of these societies was organized at Delitzsch, it had to charge its members 14½ per cent. on loans, which was a low rate in comparison with that which they had been paying. To-day the average rate of interest in the societies is 5½ per cent.

"Although the main object of both the Schulze and the Raffeisen associations is the same—namely, by collecting a small capital to secure credit with investors and then make loans to members after a direct personal examination of the circumstances of the borrower—there are certain differences in management, method of making loans, etc., that call for attention.

"The coöperative loan associations founded by Schulze, of Delitzsch, in 1850, are composed of workers in all professions and occupations, industry as well as agriculture. And this feature is regarded by the advocates of the system as one essential to its strength. At one time money will

be abundant in one industry and 'tight' in another, and a general association equalizes the supply. If the association were composed of farmers alone, it is said that they would all need credit at the same season, and many would have to be disappointed. In the second place, the loans of the Schulze societies are for a short period only, being as a rule for three months. Thirdly, the Schulze system lays stress on regular contributions and the acquirement of shares, much as do the building and loan associations of this country. Both are also alike in distributing profits among the members, or shareholders. Fourthly, the Schulze societies are more or less centralized and are managed by salaried officials."

COÖPERATION, WITH FEWER BANKING FEATURES.

Thus it appears that the Schulze associations are practically banking concerns; they make loans on personal security, discount bills, and keep accounts current. They differ from banks only in the proportion of borrowers among their own shareholders. The Raffeisen associations, on the other hand, emphasize an ethical as well as a commercial purpose.

"Not only do they furnish credit to their members, but they encourage the organization of auxiliary coöperative societies for the purchase of fertilizers, tools, cattle, and means of subsistence, for the common use of expensive machinery, and for the sale of farm products. They do not make loans to every one who can furnish security unless they find him morally and intellectually worthy of help. Members must borrow only for a specific purpose, and as they are under the eyes of their colleagues, if the money is misapplied it can be promptly called in. So close an acquaintance with borrowers and so strict a control over the use made of loans, it is asserted, cannot be accomplished with the large, varied, and fluctuating membership of the Schulze associations. Hence the first principle laid down by Raffeisen was that the membership must be limited to men following a single pursuit and restricted to as narrow an area as possible. One society to a district containing an average population of 1,500 should be the ideal. The members must as far as possible be persons living under similar conditions, animated by a common spirit in both industrial and social relations, and capable of a fellow-feeling with each other's necessities."

With the exception of an accountant, who examines the books every four years, the officials of the Raffeisen all serve without salary. The management is comparatively simple. Dividends are prohibited, all surplus being added to the reserve fund. Each member has a single share only, so

that the shares constitute but a small proportion of the total capital. These provisions tend to remove all danger of transformation into banks.

Mr. Weber finds in this experience of Germany and other European countries an important object-lesson for our farmers in the West and South, where banking facilities are often inadequate. To the cotton-growers of the South, whose only form of short-term credit at present seems to be the system of "crop liens" to local merchants, these coöperative credit associations offer a tempting promise of relief.

THE SOCIAL PROBLEM IN GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

"AN Italian Sociologist in Northern Countries" is the title given to Mr. B. W. Henderson's very interesting account in the *Economic Review* of Professor Ferrero's "*L'Europa Giovane*." The Italian finds Germany dominated by two hostile powers, both alien to the innate temper of the German people, but therefore exercising over it a strange if only temporary fascination—Bismarckism and socialism.

HOW GERMAN SOCIALISM SUCCEEDS.

He regards socialism, as the reaction from militarism, doomed to perish with it. Meantime it is lively enough:

"German socialism is a veritable state in itself, with great ministers and huge budgets. . . . The chief ministry . . . is that of public instruction—i.e., the organization of the propaganda by means of the socialist press. In 1894 the party was represented by 37 daily papers and 37 others appearing at intervals varying from once a month to three times a week. . . . There were also 53 trade journals professing the socialist creed. . . .

"All the officers of the party are paid by the party, 'if not richly, at least decently.' The greatest payment seems that made to the editor of the *Vorwärts*, who receives 7,200 marks a year. The socialist deputies in the Reichstag, about fifty in number, cost their party annually over 18,000 marks. These are naturally the most important posts open to members of the party, but very many others there are of every grade of importance. Every socialist paper, for instance, provides employment to socialist workmen. From the lower grades the more able and ambitious can rise to the higher. In fact, socialism in Germany is not only a campaign: it is a means of livelihood, a career."

WORKMAN-MONASTERIES IN RUSSIA.

But the most striking facts Professor Ferrero advances relate to Russia. He declares Moscow

to be the one holy city still left in Europe—"a vast oratory," where every act is accompanied by some religious ceremony, yet the center of a unique industrial system. There prevails "what may be called the monastic system of industrial life," which is thus described:

"I visited," says Ferrero, "a silk manufactory, employing from 4,000 to 5,000 hands. The employer lodges and feeds them. He provides for them dormitories and refectories. A strange sight are the dormitories, each of which contains from 200 to 300 beds, arranged in two rows, as in a hospital, with a broad gangway between. There are dormitories for men and others for women. In each the walls above the bed-heads are studded with sacred images. To a given number of beds one table is assigned, and on every table is a great *samovar*, for making tea. Besides these dormitories for the unmarried of both sexes, for families there exist great barrack-like buildings, each with rooms for 120 families, and a common kitchen . . . The single workers eat their meals together, and these are supplied them by their employer—soup in the morning, soup and meat at mid-day and at evening, black bread at 4 o'clock. The whole of a worker's life is regulated by the sound of the bell—when to rise, when to work, when to eat, when to sleep. A manufactory resembles a college, a barracks, a convent. The uniformity and mechanical regularity of life, which will, according to some, be the curse of the collectivism of the future, exist to-day in the full glare of capitalism among the Russian artisans."

"Certainly," Ferrero continues with emphasis, "these workman-monasteries form one of the most accursed inventions of the oppressive spirit of man."

THE "ARTEL."

Side by side with this strange "house of bondage" is found the "artel," or voluntary coöperative association, with common purse and common table:

"Each group elects a president, 'who bears the patriarchal title of "Starosta"—i.e., the old man.' He thus stands to his fellows in much the same relation as the steward of a table in a college hall to his fellow-diners. Thanks to the cheapness which is secured by this practice of meal-communism, a Russian workman can live on 14 kopecks—i.e., about 5d.—a day."

"Such is the 'artel' for manufacturing purposes. In agriculture it plays a still more important part. Ferrero comments with wonder on the fact that the illiterate and simple Russian peasant has devised and practices almost universally a system of voluntary association and com-

mon labor 'to get rid of the *entrepreneur*,' the nearest parallel to which may be found in the trade union or coöperative society of the 'cultured and far-sighted English artisan.' In fact, these artels seem to combine features of both these English institutions.

TRADES UNIONS AS CONTRACTORS.

"Laborers combine together and contract as a body with an employer to do a certain piece of work, in a certain time, for a certain price. They divide the fruits of their labor usually equally among themselves; and the work finished, the association is *ipso facto* at an end, and the workers free to combine afresh, and, if they please, in different numbers and proportion, for similar objects. This resembles a system of coöperative labor with an equal division of wages, or a district trade union, which, in its corporate capacity, contracts with and works for an employer. Thus, too, in the cities, waiters combine to form an artel, and eliminate the middleman employer. . . . Newspaper hawkers form their artel. . . . The boatmen on the rivers form many such societies, and the custom is in each to elect each member in rotation to be president and banker of the society for one day. Every evening the gains of the day are put together, and then divided equally among all who have worked that day."

Mr. Henderson has doubts as to the permanence of this device, and confesses that "highly interesting as the artel is, the question must arise whether its interest is that of a semi-patriarchal survival or that of a future savior of society, carrying with it a present message to the workers of Great Britain."

In any case, the instinct for communism and capacity for altruism which run in the Russian blood must have no small influence in solving the social problem of the international future.

ADOLPH WAGNER ON SOCIALISM.

THE great Berlin professor of economics, Dr. Adolph Wagner, contributes to *Cosmopolis* for February a strong criticism (in German) of Herr Liebknecht's "Future Socialist State." He declares the transition to such a state impossible and incredible, on grounds psychological, technical, and "populationistic." Beginning with the psychological difficulty, Dr. Wagner replies to the socialist:

"First, everything that you project in your future state presupposes men essentially different from those we have known in the present and also in the entire past of mankind: men different in nature, men who, as regards the mental motives of their economic activity, feel,

strive, act quite differently. Secondly, you deceive yourselves—or others—in supposing that the evolution of society out of the middle-class capitalistic economic system into the socialist state implies only a historical process similar to that which has gone before, in which one economic system has followed on the other—*e.g.*, the capitalistic system on that of the petty middle-class. . . . The transition to the economic system of socialism would not merely be a much more thoroughgoing advance—it would be no merely gradual change—it would be a change in kind and in principle of the whole economic and social organization, and just for that reason would necessarily presuppose a human and social building material 'generically different' from all that we have known.

"You certainly do not want to make a *tabula rasa*: you believe that your system would spontaneously evolve itself. But you do not perceive that human beings, who are the necessary material of every social structure, must be as pliable as a piece of wax in the hands of your labor office and education office . . . if you are to succeed."

Dr. Wagner complains that socialists display a singular lack of clearness both as to the presuppositions involved in the realization of their schemes and as to the ways and means of realizing them. No satisfactory answer, he says, has been given to the question, How will the more menial forms of service be discharged in a socialist community? Socialism has never seriously considered the danger of dilletantism bound up with the frequent change of occupation it suggests.

"How would the 'social state' regulate the numerous kinds of labor that are hard, fatiguing, stupidly mechanical, disagreeable, such as are continually increasing in an age of machinery? . . . Herr Liebknecht evades the cardinal question, How are the managing authorities, the labor office and its organs, to procure without compulsion of the individual, without the inducement of private interest, of free will, the staff of laborers for every kind of needed labor, at the time and place required, and especially for burdensome, disagreeable, repulsive tasks?"

In higher walks of life the pleasure of work does away with the pain of it, even with the thought of recompense. But the case is very different with the mass of common tasks in the sphere of material production. The socialist, in short, postulates for his future state a kind of human nature which contradicts all experience, past and present, and so proffers not proofs, but 'dogmas' and 'articles of faith' to be believed, apparently, *quia absurdum est*."

SAVINGS IN THE POSTAL SERVICE.

AN opponent of the Loud bill, Mr. Orville J. Victor, contributes to the February *Forum* an article entitled "Side Lights on Postal Reform," which is mainly a reply to Mr. Loud's own article, "A Step Toward Economy in the Postal Service," in the December *Forum*.

Mr. Loud proposes to effect an economy by taking out of second-class matter all books and pamphlets and also all sample copies of periodicals. These two changes would save the Government, as he estimates, \$13,000,000 a year. Mr. Victor, on the other hand, would let the classification of mail matter, with attendant privileges, remain as it is, but would make savings in the cost of the service by various other methods.

For example, it appears that the Government pays excessive transportation charges to the railroads. About \$5,000 a year is paid for each postal car more than the value of the car. The New York Central is said to receive an annual payment of \$3,088.09 per mile for transporting mail matter between New York City and Buffalo, while the Pennsylvania Railroad receives annually \$3,801.53 per mile for its service between New York and Philadelphia. These and other similar facts lead Mr. Victor to say:

"A careful examination of the tables given and of the charges imposed discloses the signal fact that if the United States Government owned and controlled all postal cars and paid the railroads for traction and station storage and stowage—just as great shippers like Armour & Co. and all the express companies pay—the saving would be fully 40 per cent., as compared with the cost per mile indicated by the sums above particularized, and the deficit that so sickens the souls of a long line of reformers and nostrum-venders would completely disappear. Nay, more: there would be a big surplus with which to further the scheme of free city and rural delivery and to silence the enemies of cheap reading, who, under the thin mask of postal reform, would seriously add to the cost of all periodical publications."

WHAT CAUSES THE DEFICIT?

Mr. Victor, who defends the "libraries," or series of cheap books published periodically and now sent through the mails at second-class rates, undertakes to show that the principal increase in the weight of second-class matter in the mails comes from the *bona fide* periodicals:

"The considerable yearly increase in the weight and bulk of second-class matter is due chiefly to the rapidly advancing circulation of the weekly and monthly papers, and notably of the monthly

magazines and reviews. Then we have a quite remarkable increase in the quantity of letter-press as well as of advertising pages. Also, this further item visibly enters into the problem of the paper weight of the publications—the heavier paper required for the proper printing of the almost countless illustrations which now have become a pronounced feature of our popular periodical literature.

"When several of the magazines issue each month from 250,000 to 500,000 copies, each weighing from ten to fifteen or more ounces; when a certain Philadelphia monthly paper circulates—mostly through the mails—725,000 copies of its December number; when a Boston weekly puts forth for the year 600,000 copies each week; when fully a half-hundred other papers have mail-lists calling for from 100,000 to 200,000 copies weekly—it takes but a novice to determine the source of the steady growth of weight of second-class matter in the mails, and to see that this growth is a grand confirmation of the wisdom and propriety of the present postal laws.

"He must be a bold legislator who seeks in any way to curb or restrict this tremendous output of good literature and good art. To prohibit it the freest use of the mails in its distribution over our vast domain is simply a crime against civilization."

AMERICAN LABOR UNIONS AND STRIKES.

AN article on "The Condition of the American Working Class," contributed to the February *Forum* by Mr. Frank K. Foster, discusses the subject of strikes from the trade unionist's point of view:

"Economically speaking, the trade union is a class organization, but scarcely so in a greater degree than the ordinary business associations of the commercial world. The man who has labor to sell has, in that capacity, a relationship to the rest of the community—especially to the labor-buyer—peculiarly his own. His interest and that of his employer may be reciprocal, as Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright well puts it; but the interests are not identical. He may attend the same lodge, vote the same ticket in politics, and kneel at the same altar with his employer; but when he brings his labor into the market, his interest demands that he obtain for it the highest possible price up to the limit of the absorption of the 'margin of profit;' while, under competition with other employers, the labor-buyer endeavors to obtain it at the lowest possible price. What the laborer is contending for is an equality of bargaining power. The entire trend of development in the industrial world.

from status to contract, has been toward this equality. The factory system, with its massing of capital, has injected a new element into the problem; and the countless industrial wars, called 'strikes' and 'lockouts,' are but phenomena in the process of adjustment which is now going on.

WHAT JUSTIFIES A STRIKE?

"While the strike has received ample measure of condemnation by some political economists, its utility is now quite generally recognized. The strike is industrial war. It is the court of last appeal. As both armies and courts are sometimes used in the cause of the oppressor, so the strike may be lacking in justice. Of itself, it is neither good nor bad, but depends upon its inspiration for its justification. Workmen may fairly claim, however, that if the civilized and Christian nations of the world find it necessary to maintain great armies and powerful navies in order to maintain peace, it is inconsistent to expect the wage-earner to rely entirely upon the power of moral suasion for the protection of his interests. As the principle of arbitration is the more readily resorted to between nations equally capable of defending their claims by force, if need be, so the labor-seller finds that his claims are the more likely to receive fair consideration, when, back of those claims, there is an agency capable of resorting to industrial war if the exigencies of the case so demand. The strength of this principle is still further made manifest by the fact that the trade organizations most capable of making a stubborn resistance—those with the largest treasuries and most thorough organization—are least often called upon to resort to strikes."

AGRICULTURAL TRAINING FOR WOMEN.

MISS EDITH BRADLEY expounds in the *Fortnightly Review* for February Lady Warwick's idea of utilizing women in British rural industries:

"Lady Warwick's scheme has a threefold object: 1. To open a new field of work and means of livelihood for women (notably the class described as the daughters of professional men). 2. To stay the depopulation of our villages. 3. To keep some of the money in this country which is annually spent in foreign dairy, poultry, and horticultural produce.

"It is proposed to form, in the first place, an agricultural training college for women; and simultaneously around this, on the same estate, to build some ten or twelve cottages standing in two, three, or four acres of ground, which will

form the agricultural settlement. The college will be in the center and will be worked by responsible people—not necessarily women—chosen for their experience and ability in organization and agricultural work. The theoretical classes will include botany, geology, entomology (insect pests), horticulture, poultry, and bee-keeping, fruit and flower growing, bookkeeping; while the practical work will embrace flower and fruit growing, bee-keeping, jam-making, bottling fruit, home-made wines; dairy work, milk, butter, and especially soft cheese-making; pig-keeping, poultry-rearing—turkeys, ducks, geese, guinea-fowls, etc., for market, and for sale of eggs. Recognizing the necessity for recreation and culture, Lady Warwick proposes in her scheme that games and physical exercises shall take an important place in the college curriculum, while a library, a literary and debating club, and regular lectures will minister to the intellectual side of the students and foster opportunities for social intercourse among the settlers, who will, of course, be expected to participate in the internal life of the college. The fees will be moderate, in order to reach the class whom it is proposed to benefit.

"Opportunities for individual scope and ability will be afforded by the allotments, for which a certain portion of the college grounds will be reserved, and which will be granted to students under certain conditions. The cultivation of these allotments will provide an important link between the college classes and settlement work, as it is reasonably expected that a percentage of students will afterward join the agricultural settlements.

"Another feature set forth in the scheme has the recommendation of novelty, viz., the employment of domestic economy students to do the necessary domestic work of the house. A large number of middle-class women have availed themselves of the technical instruction classes in cookery, laundry, and housewifery; why not employ them instead of wrestling with the ever-prominent servant question? In return for their services the college fees will be remitted, and they may be allowed half time to take up one or two branches laid down in the college curriculum."

In connection with the college there will be agricultural settlements under the direction of the college. Twenty cottages will be built each on a plot of from two to four acres. Each will be rented to a couple of gentlewomen at \$2.50 per week and upward, who must possess incomes of from \$100 to \$250 per annum each. They will cultivate their holdings and sell the produce through the college.

SCHOOL GARDENS.

IN *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* for February Mr. Henry Lincoln Clapp explains the use of school grounds in teaching the pupils horticulture and natural history.

European countries, it seems, are far in advance of the United States in the utilization of school gardens as sources of plant material for study and as training-grounds in practical horticulture and related occupations.

Austria, in 1890, had nearly 8,000 such school gardens for instruction in rearing trees, vegetables, and fruits.

"In France gardening is practically taught in 28,000 primary and elementary schools, each of which has a garden attached to it, and is under the care of a master capable of imparting a knowledge of the first principles of horticulture. No one can be appointed master of an elementary school unless qualified to give practical instruction in cultivating the ordinary products of the garden.

"In Sweden, as long ago as 1871, 22,000 children received instruction in horticulture and tree-planting, and each of 2,016 schools had for cultivation a piece of land varying from one to twelve acres.

"Still more significant is the recent establishment of many school gardens in Southern Russia. In one province 227 schools out of a total of 504 have school gardens whose whole area is 283 acres. In 1895 these gardens contained 111,000 fruit trees and 238,300 planted forest trees. In them the schoolmasters teach tree, vine, grain, garden, silkworm, and bee culture. They are supported by small grants of money from the country and district councils. In the villages, small orchards and kitchen gardens are connected with many primary schools. This movement has also widely spread over different provinces of central Russia."

A BOSTON EXPERIMENT.

School grounds in this country have usually been devoted exclusively to athletics and play, but in 1891 a garden was started in connection with one of the Boston grammar schools. A piece of ground 48 by 72 feet in the rear of the boys' yard was preëmpted for the purpose, and it was decided that only native wild plants, shrubs, grains, and vegetable roots should be used as stock.

"The pupils brought in many wild plants, and the fleshy roots of biennials—turnips in variety, carrot, parsnip, radish, beet, onion (bulb), cabbage, etc. In planting, they took turns in digging the holes and placing the plants in position. Observations were made during the flower-

ing season. The structure of the flowers of the cruciferous and umbelliferous plants was studied, and the nature of biennials was revealed. Other economic plants, such as the potato, the tomato, and the gourd, were raised to show the individualism of plants.

"A square yard of ground was assigned to each of the ordinary grains—wheat, rye, oats, barley, and buckwheat. The first four, being most important members of the grass family, were especially interesting in their development. After that, grains meant more to the pupils.

"Nineteen species of wild asters were planted in one row. Ten of the finest flowering kinds formed another row. Later it was discovered that those plants blossomed the most profusely which sprang from seeds scattered at random around trees and beside rocks and fences.

"In the fall, seed vessels were collected for study in winter, and bulbs, corms, and tubers were stored away for spring planting.

"Each member of the highest class had a particular plant to take care of and study. He dug around and watered it, took off all dead leaves and unseemly branches, and tied it up. Then he sketched its characteristic parts—flower, leaf, stem, habit of growth, etc.—and took such written notes as would enable him to write an account of his plant and illustrate it with appropriate drawings. On one occasion each of the thirty-two members of the class studied his own clump of asters, there being just clumps enough to go around. The importance of seeing and studying plants growing in large masses is not likely to be overestimated if interest and thoroughness in learning about them are desired. Comparatively, a single cut specimen in hand means but little.

"By the aid of the boys a fernery was made in an angle of the school building on the north side, in a shady, sheltered position. They took handcarts into the woods half a mile distant and collected leaf-mold, which they mixed up thoroughly with loam and sand, and then assisted in taking the ferns from scattered places in the garden and locating them by genera in the fernery. The name of each species was written on a flat stick, which was stuck into the ground near the specimen to which the name belonged."

EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

This experience of the Boston school adds force to Mr. Clapp's argument for the establishment of school gardens:

"Reasons that are good for introducing the elements of science into elementary schools are equally good for supplying adequate and seasonable elementary science material to work upon. Plants are so available for the purposes of in-

struction, their structure, uses, and functions are so varied and interesting, that it is generally conceded that the best elementary science material on the whole is found in the vegetable world.

"The school garden affords by far the best means for the cultivation of the powers of observation. Pupils find excellent forms to draw, colors to imitate, habits to describe, and motives to use in decorative design. They find something to take care of, something that quickly responds to love's labor, and as interest is added to interest they lay up for themselves resources for happiness that should be the heritage of every child, even the poorest city child; and this would be so if school authorities and the people behind them had more real insight into children's best natures, more foresight, more humanity, and more liberality in the purchase and equipment of school grounds."

THE SCIENTIFIC BUREAUS AT WASHINGTON.

IN an article in the March *Harper's* Mr. J. W. McGee writes to show that Washington's longing for a great national institution of learning has been largely realized at Washington in the work of the scientific bureaus of the Smithsonian Institution, the Patent Office, and the corps of engineers. He shows that many of our notable scientists and writers have gained inspiration, training, and strength in this unorganized "National Seminary of Learning." More than eight millions of dollars are appropriated every year for the work of the scientific bureaus, exclusive of the Smithsonian Institution proper, and five thousand employees, most of them scientific experts, are at work.

"While most of the offices and officers are in the capital, local branches and stations are distributed throughout the country. Most of the bureaus are inadequately housed, largely in rented quarters, for as their growth has exceeded anticipation, so it has outrun provision for public buildings; yet from time to time suitable domiciles are erected. The various bureaus have never been united administratively, and most of them are now organized separately under four departments (Navy, Treasury, Interior, and Agricultural) and the Smithsonian Institution—the Fish Commission and the Bureau of Labor remaining independent of the executive departments. Plans have been suggested for segregating them in a single department, or perhaps under a regency something like that of the Smithsonian, but these plans are far from mature. The present dean of the scientific corps, as president of the joint commission and as patron and promoter of knowledge, is Hon. Gardiner G. Hubbard, a

regent of the Smithsonian Institution; the Nestor is Maj. J. W. Powell, the explorer of Colorado Canyon and maker of the Geological Survey and the Bureau of American Ethnology, a bureau chief since 1868; yet these and other leaders shape progress only through force of character and example, for of general organization there is none."

SIR WILFRID LAURIER AT WASHINGTON.

THE Hon. J. W. Longley, Attorney-General for Nova Scotia, contributes to the *National Review* (London) a brief article on the significance of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit to Washington in November last.

Mr. Longley points out in the introductory part of his article the delicate position occupied by Canada in relation both to British imperial affairs and to the Government of the United States. Between this country and Great Britain Mr. Longley admits that only the most cordial relations should exist; nevertheless, he is not blind to certain influences working against international amity:

"Unfortunately, the history of the past hundred years establishes the fact that while not for over eighty years in open hostility, yet during that period they have both had frequent occasions for serious differences in relation to national aims, and on both sides there has been wanting that spirit of general amity and good-will which every good Englishman and American should desire to see, and which the interests of both would undoubtedly suggest. It is idle to attempt to adjust the responsibility, but, looking at it in as impartial a manner as possible, it does seem that in recent years at least there has been a distinct desire on the part of the British people to cultivate friendly relations with the United States, and very considerable indisposition on the part of the people of the latter country to reciprocate this aim. It is quite true that the utterances of the larger portion of the American press are not quite a fair indication of actual public opinion in the States. But, making allowance for this and for the overt hostility of certain classes in the United States toward Great Britain, the fact remains that the sentiment toward Great Britain in the United States is not as warm and cordial as could be desired."

CANADA'S ATTITUDE TOWARD "THE STATES."

Mr. Longley shows that most of the misunderstandings between Great Britain and the United States in recent years have arisen from questions in which the people of the British Islands are not directly interested, but which chiefly concern the

Canadians. The fisheries, sealing, customs, bonding privilege, and alien labor disputes are matters in point.

As Canada is not independent and has no recognized diplomatic status at Washington, the settlement of these differences is left to the British Foreign Office, although Canada's interests have always been carefully consulted, but the result has been a frequent straining of relations between the United States and Great Britain.

"Hitherto scarcely any effort has been made on the part of the Canadian government to seek direct communication with the American executive in the elucidation of these matters of international misunderstanding. The late Dominion government, indeed, may be fairly classed as a government hostile to the United States, and was regarded with no very friendly eye by the governing bodies at Washington. This was partly due to the feelings and instincts of the men constituting that government, but it was also intensified by circumstances not wholly within their control."

Mr. Longley then speaks of the reciprocity policy of the Canadian Liberals, and of their endeavor, since coming into power, "to get on a friendly footing with the Government at Washington." Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davies fully recognized, he says, the importance of a good understanding between the two countries, and went to Washington for the purpose of engaging in a frank and friendly discussion of matters at issue.

POSSIBLE RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE.

As to the good likely to come from this meeting at Washington last November, Mr. Longley is optimistic:

"International courtesy makes it indelicate and improper for the negotiators to take the public into their confidence in regard to what was said or done, but enough is already known to justify the pleasant conviction that the conference can only result in lasting good between the two countries. Whatever foolish jingoism may think or say, the true policy of Canada is to live on terms of the utmost friendship with the United States. All neighbors enhance their mutual pleasure by being on friendly terms, and there is hardly a limit to the capacity which neighbors, actuated by a wrong spirit, have to make each other's lives unhappy. It is equally desirable in every way, as has been already hinted, that the United States and Great Britain should be on terms of the greatest cordiality. However much nations of other race and blood may quarrel—and this is altogether undesirable and ought to be avoided—every possible reason exists

for amity and friendly alliance between all the members of the great English-speaking world. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier, acting for and on behalf of the Dominion of Canada, can assist to bring about a termination of the causes of misunderstanding and irritation between Canada and the United States, he has gone a wrong way to remove all causes which militate against friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States. No higher mission could present itself to a colonial statesman, and no incident now happening within the purview of the empire should engage the more sympathetic interest of the British people."

A FRENCH VIEW OF SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

TO the first January number of the *Nouvelle Revue M. Hamelle* contributes an acute and discriminating study of the great Canadian statesman whose picturesque exterior and striking personality made so deep an impression on the public mind at the jubilee festivities in England last year. Sir Wilfrid Laurier towered above the other statesmen at the jubilee—the Salisburys, the Chamberlains, and the Roseberys. The regular heroes of the political stage naturally stood modestly at the wings and looked on while the colonial premiers were being *fêted* and caressed. The nation knew little or nothing about the premiers personally, and it simply acclaimed in Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his companions the imperial idea, the principles of colonial expansion, and the marvelous progress of the Victorian era. M. Hamelle makes all the usual points. He shows us this Franco-American Roman Catholic, the hero of Protestant England; but he also says that on the other side of the channel the spectacle roused mixed emotions. Frenchmen thought of the classic image of the Roman conqueror making his triumphal progress to the capitol with vanquished monarchs chained to his chariot-wheels. This descendant of the conquered race—was he not ministering to the glorification of a rival nation? Yet with that idea lurked also a secret feeling of pride that a Frenchman had won his way to be premier of Queen Victoria's greatest colony.

But M. Hamelle rightly sees that Sir Wilfrid Laurier teaches in his own person a wider lesson than any gratification of either French or English pride. And that lesson is simply the old one of liberty. With the single exception of the American colonies, England has administered her daughter nations with an eye rather to their interests than her own. She has not confused unity with uniformity. She has respected each colony's personality, and has as soon as possible left it free to develop on its own natural lines.

A BRITISH VIEW OF THE SPANISH-CUBAN CRISIS.

A WRITER in *Blackwood's Magazine* for February makes a trenchant analysis of the situation in Spain. As preliminary to an understanding of the present crisis there, this writer puts aside a number of secondary causes, such as the alleged ill-will of the United States and the encouragement it has given to the Cuban insurgents, the obstinacy of Canovas, the weakness of Martinez de Campos, and the incompetence of Weyler. These he regards as "the visible signs of the something behind which is working for the misfortune of Spain."

A great part of this untoward "something behind" is discovered when we come to know the Spaniard's conception of the relation which he sustains to his government. When the incompetence of his government is revealed, the Spanish citizen freely admits that the government is bad, but he seems to have no conception of rational reformatory methods.

"One can note that the Spanish mind works in such and such a way. Why it works just so, and not in another fashion, is the mystery which refuses to be explained. The explanations which are offered do not, when you come to look into them, amount to more than this, that there is something Spanish in the Spaniard which causes him to behave in a Spanish manner. It is better to keep to the demonstrable fact, which is that he regards his government much as we are told the Indian does the Sirkar—namely, as a force beyond his control. If by wheedling, craft, or bribery he can get an advantage from it, then he will. He is prompt to seek his own good in that fashion. But it never occurs to him that he can control this mysterious force. At the utmost, and when provocation has gone beyond endurance, or when the Sirkar looks weak, he will break out into murderous fury, and will kill, not the administrative vices which elude his grasp, but the individual representative of the state on whom he can lay hands. And this is no new thing in Spain. In mediæval times, when there was a Cortes in Castille, the murder of the 'advocates'—i.e., the members of the privileged cities—was a not uncommon resource when things were going badly. In later times a civil governor has occasionally been massacred and his corpse dragged through the streets. But to combine for a common purpose, to select their own representatives, to vote for them, and to insist on a definite line of conduct—that is what the Spaniard cannot do.

WHO GOVERNS SPAIN?

"The mass of the country people, the vast majority of the inhabitants of Spain, would never

vote at all of their own free will. In the towns there are those who take, as far as writing and speaking go, a lively interest in politics, but with them it evaporates in words. Time was when there were two great governing forces at work in Spain—those two great mediæval powers which a barbarous people can realize—the King and the Church. To-day they are not destroyed, but divided against themselves, or against one another. The old royalist sentiment is split between the ruling dynasty and the Carlists. The Church sympathizes in its heart with the lost cause. Therefore it is kept at arm's length by the victor. It can intrigue, it can worry a Darwinian professor out of his chair, but it cannot govern. There is no governing class in Spain. The aristocracy destroyed its own power centuries ago, when it refused to pay taxes because it rendered military service, and allowed itself to be extruded from the Cortes which met to vote the taxes. A strong ruling line might have supplied the country with a vigorous despotism. But the air of Spain has been fatal to its dynasties. The Hapsburgs ended with an idiot. The Bourbons have sunk to cretinism."

That any satisfactory scheme of autonomy for Cuba or any other portion of Spain's dominions could be evolved out of such conditions in the home government as *Blackwood's* describes, seems simply out of the question. The Spanish people themselves are far from having "home rule" in the Anglo-Saxon sense.

It is this writer's opinion that the Cuban rebellions have been due to the weakness of the mother country rather than to the harsh character of her rule, but however this may be, the fact is that Cuba is for the time being ruined, and with it Spain's trade with the island, while Spanish soldiers have died there in enormous numbers, and thousands of native Cubans have perished of starvation.

THE INTEREST OF THE UNITED STATES.

Meanwhile, what has been the attitude of the United States Government? In the diplomatic phrase it has been "correct." The Spanish squadron of from thirty to forty vessels off the Cuban coast has been powerless to intercept filibustering expeditions from American ports, but it certainly has not been proved that these expeditions have gone by the connivance of Washington. Nevertheless, the language used by Presidents Cleveland and McKinley has encouraged the insurgents to hope for ultimate intervention, and this forms the chief grievance of the Spaniards against the United States.

The writer of the *Blackwood* article freely admits, however, that the actions of our Govern-

ment give Spain no substantial ground for complaint, even if Americans do sometimes say things "well calculated to excite anger among Europeans who possess colonies in the New World."

"The geographical position of Cuba does make it of immense importance to the United States. The mere obligation which its perpetual troubles throw upon them to enforce their neutrality laws in the face of considerable administrative difficulties would of itself justify the Presidents in asking for the coöperation of Spain. They are entitled to call upon their neighbor either to vindicate his authority or confess that he cannot do it. Nor can it be fairly denied that if the administration at Washington were influenced by the principles which have commonly guided European states, it would have held itself justified by national interests in annexing Cuba or helping it to independence long ago. Cuba blocks the Gulf of Mexico, and if it were in the hands of a power possessing an active navy, might be the means of inflicting immense loss on America. Great conquests have been undertaken on less provocation, and the conquerors have been held to have deserved well of their country. Neither must it be forgotten—or considered as a detail of no importance—that the United States have vast financial interests in Cuba, which have suffered greatly from the war. It is unnecessary to go at length into the motives which have restrained successive Presidents, or even to suppose that they were all creditable. We are only concerned with the fact that America, though tempted by opportunity and possessed of power, has hitherto held her hand. Yet it has been impossible for her to refrain altogether from speaking. She has spoken, and her words have had a certain effect, which cannot but in its turn produce other consequences for Spain and Cuba."

THE FARCE OF "AUTONOMY."

The measure of so-called autonomy which has been set in operation in Cuba stands revealed by this article in all its pitiful inadequacy:

"The Cubans have one sentimental grievance and three real ones. They wish to be as independent as their brother creoles and half-breeds on the mainland. They complain of the great arbitrary powers of the governor-general; of the swarms of Spanish officials and troops who are quartered upon them; and they also claim that Spain sacrifices their commercial interests for its own benefit, while giving them no equivalent market in Europe, and even shutting their sugar out of America by refusing to make a treaty with the States. The autonomy offered will not remove one of these grievances. It is obvious

that it will not pacify those who wish for independence. It leaves the governor-general in possession of large arbitrary powers, gives no security against the appointment of officials from Spain, retains commercial privileges for the mother country, and leaves her in a position to put a veto on any commercial treaty the colony may wish to make with the United States. No surprise need be felt that the insurgent leaders in the bush refuse to accept any such autonomy, and until they are pacified by force or persuasion nothing is done. Mr. McKinley may well say that he will wait to learn what result is produced in Cuba by Señor Sagasta's policy. The United States are not ready for armed intervention, and he need be under no apprehension that he will be deprived of an excuse for interfering again. Moreover, he has gained this great point, that Spain has in reality conceded the right of the United States to speak, and will be ill-placed to resent intervention if this tardy and illusory concession fails, as it must almost inevitably fail."

THE HERO OF THE YALU.

An American in the Chinese Service.

THE story of the life of Philo Norton McGiffin, late captain in the Chinese navy, is told by Mr. Calvin Dill Wilson in the *Home Magazine* for March.

Captain McGiffin was the only man of American or European blood who ever commanded a modern warship in battle. His bravery at the great fight on the Yalu in 1894 has been recognized the world over. The writer of this article says of him:

"He belongs to the history of our time. Educated by the United States, he soon found that our nation in a state of peace offered him no chance to utilize his powers and the training that he had received; he was born for stirring events, and as the events did not seek him, he set forth in quest of the events. He very justly conceived of himself as belonging not merely to this nation, but to humanity; he was a thinker, not a mere seeker for adventures, and realized that his equipment and his gifts might be of more service to the world by going away from America than by staying within it. His patriotism was for America if she needed him; when she did not need him his mission was elsewhere. If he had been a mere rollicking adventurer, who owned no ties to country and was ready to sail for any port that promised a new sensation or to hire himself to any nation that needed fighters, he would have little claim to our attention, and

the halo of the hero would soon fade or be seen to be but an imitation of the laurel ; but this was a man, a patriot, a soldier, great-hearted and sincere, all whose motives will bear closest analysis and whose deeds were pure gold.

"The career of this young American is sufficient answer to the current opinion that romance is dead. His life is an illustration of the saying of Disraeli, 'Adventures are for the adventurous.' His memory should not be allowed to perish for want of such sympathetic tribute as may enable his countrymen to understand him and to learn the lesson of his activities."

At the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and China in 1894 McGiffin was in his thirty-fourth year and had been in China's service about ten years. The Chinese had placed him in charge of their principal naval academy, and he enjoyed the confidence of Li Hung Chang, Admiral Ting, and other great lights in Chinese officialdom. At the outbreak of the war with Japan he had a leave of absence, and could have returned to America and thus avoided all personal peril, but instead he promptly offered his services to the government, and was intrusted with the command of the *Chen Yuen*, the sister ship of the Chinese flagship.

Captain McGiffin's heroic conduct in the first great battle of modern iron-clads furnishes the one bright page in China's record for the war. Though terribly wounded, he followed the noble example of an American naval hero of a former generation—he "never gave up the ship."

"To have seen McGiffin on his ship during that fight of the Yalu would have been a sight to remember forever ; that dauntless spirit rode the forces of battle as if they were a steed. He was the soul of his ship, the spirit of the storm, the Prospero with his magic wand. His body was shattered, but his mind kept awake. He was so near the first gun when it exploded that his clothing was set on fire, his eyebrows and hair burned, his eyes injured, and although his ears were rammed as tightly as possible with cotton, the drums of both ears were permanently injured by the explosion. He was unconscious for a time, but as quickly as he regained his senses he was on his feet and giving orders. He received forty wounds, many of them caused by splinters of wood ; he with his own hands extracted a large splinter from his hip, and holding his eyelids open with his finger, this heroic man navigated his ship, which had been struck four hundred times, safely to its dock, skillfully evading capture, the *Chen Yuen* being the only one of the Chinese vessels that came out of that fight with credit. A competent authority has declared that the daring of McGiffin, as shown in

the battle of the Yalu, has possibly never been surpassed in the history of the world."

In that terrible battle McGiffin's nerves, limbs, and senses were shattered, and within three years insanity and death followed.

DU MAURIER ON PICTORIAL SATIRE.

"HARPER'S MAGAZINE" is very fortunate in containing the delightful discursive essays on "A Social Pictorial Satire," by the late George Du Maurier, the second of which is published in the March number and devotes itself largely to Charles Keene. Mr. Du Maurier says that Keene was the opposite to Leech—who was discussed in the February essay—except for the gentleness, kindness, and modesty which characterized both of them. Keene was "absolutely unconventional and even almost eccentric. He dressed more with a view to artistic picturesqueness than to fashion, and despised gloves, and chimney-pot hats, and black coats, and broadcloth generally. Scotch tweed was good enough for him in town and country alike. Though a Tory in politics, he was democratic in his tastes and habits. He liked to smoke his short black pipe on the top of omnibuses ; he liked to lay and light his own fire and cook his mutton chop upon it. He had a passion for music, and a beautiful voice, and sang with a singular pathos and charm, but he preferred the sound of his bagpipes to that of his own singing, and thought that you must prefer it too !"

"Among his other gifts he had a physical gift of inestimable value for such work as ours—namely, a splendid hand—a large, muscular, well-shaped, and most workmanlike hand, whose long, deft fingers could move with equal ease and certainty in all directions. I have seen it at work—and it was a pleasure to watch its acrobatic dexterity, its unerring precision of touch. It could draw with nonchalant facility parallel straight lines, or curved, of just the right thickness and distance from each other—almost as regular as if they had been drawn with ruler or compass—almost, but not quite. The quiteness would have made them more mechanical and robbed them of their charm of human handicraft. A cunning and obedient slave, this wonderful hand, from which no command from the head could come amiss—a slave, moreover, that had most thoroughly learned its business by long apprenticeship to one especial trade, like the head and like the eye that guided it."

KEENE'S METHODS OF WORK.

Mr. Du Maurier says that Keene at one time carried a little ink-bottle at his button-hole and

steel pens in his waistcoat pocket, so that he would be prepared to sketch any little bit that took his fancy in his walks and rides. His facility in sketching became phenomenal, as also his knowledge of what to put in and what to leave out, so that the effect he aimed at should be secured in the production with the smallest amount of labor.

DU MAURIER ON HIMSELF.

But even more interesting than Du Maurier's picture of Charles Keene is his picture of himself as an illustrator—"a difficult and not very grateful task," he protests. Du Maurier says that when he was made a member of the *Punch* dinner-table party, the social and domestic dramas were allotted to him, the nursery, the school-room, the dining and drawing rooms and croquet-lawns of the more or less well-to-do. "I was particularly told not to try to be broadly funny, but to undertake the light and graceful business like a *jeune premier*." Mr. Du Maurier says he settled into this rut the more easily because his sight was defective. In his own words, it was "so sensitive that I cannot face the common light of day without glasses thickly rimmed with wire gauze, so that sketching out of doors is often to me a difficult and distressing performance. That is also partly why I am not a sportsman and a delineator of sport."

THE AIMS AND IDEALS OF DU MAURIER'S JOKES.

"Sam Weller, if you recollect, was fond of 'pootiness and virtue.' I so agree with him! I adore them both, especially in women and children. I only wish that the wirtue was as easy to draw as the pootiness.

"But indeed for me—speaking as an artist, and also perhaps a little bit as a man—pootiness is almost a virtue in itself. I don't think I shall ever weary of trying to depict it from its dawn in the toddling infant to its decline and setting and long twilight in the beautiful old woman who has known how to grow old gradually. I like to surround it with chivalrous and stalwart manhood; and it is a standing grievance to me that I have to clothe all this masculine escort in coats and trousers and chimney-pot hats; worse than all, in the evening dress of the period!—that I cannot surround my divinity with a guard of honor more worthily arrayed!

"Thus, of all my little piebald puppets the one I value the most is my pretty woman. I am as fond of her as Leech was of his; of whom, by the way, she is the granddaughter! This is not artistic vanity; it is pure paternal affection, and by no means prevents me from seeing her faults; it only prevents me from seeing them as clearly as you do!

"Please be not very severe on her for her grandmother's sake. Words fail me to express how much I loved her grandmother, who wore a cricket cap and broke Aunt Sally's nose seven times.

"Will my pretty woman ever be all I wish her to be? All she ought to be? I fear not!

"On the mantel-piece in my studio at home there stands a certain lady. She is but lightly clad, and what simple garment she wears is not in the fashion of our day. How well I know her! Almost thoroughly by this time—for she has been the silent companion of my work for thirty years! She has lost both her arms and one of her feet, which I deplore; and also the tip of her nose, but that has been made good!

"She is only three feet high, or thereabouts, and quite two thousand years old, or more; but she is ever young—

"Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale
Her infinite variety!"—

and a very giantess in beauty. For she is a reduction in plaster of the famous statue of the Louvre.

"They call her the Venus of Milo, or Melos! It is a calumny—a libel. She is not Venus, except in good looks; and if she errs at all, it is on the side of austerity. She is not only pootiness, but wirtue incarnate (if one can be incarnate in marble), from the crown of her lovely head to the sole of her remaining foot—a very beautiful foot, though by no means a small one—it has never worn a high-heel shoe!

"Like all the best of its kind, and its kind the best, she never sates nor palls, and the more I look at her the more I see to love and worship—and, alas! the more dissatisfied I feel—not indeed with the living beauty, ripe and real, that I see about and around—mere life is such a beauty in itself that no stone ideal can ever hope to match it! But dissatisfied with the means at my command to do the living beauty justice—a little bit of paper, a steel pen, and a bottle of ink—and, alas! fingers and an eye less skilled than they would have been if I had gone straight to a school of art instead of a laboratory for chemistry!"

This is the lady, then, who more than any one female was the original of Du Maurier's "pretty woman."

Du Maurier hints, possibly, at certain unfulfilled aspirations when he says:

"If there had been no Charles Keene, I might perhaps, with practice, have become a funny man myself—though I do not suppose that my fun would have ever been of the broadest!"

TRIBUTES TO ALPHONSE DAUDET.

AS is natural, the French reviews devote a considerable amount of space to the late Alphonse Daudet, his literary career, personal character, and position in the world of French letters. Probably no successful writer was ever more admired and even loved by his own contemporaries and rivals than the brilliant author of "*Tartarin*" and "*Le Petit Chose*." Many have come forward to pay him tribute, beginning with Zola and ending with Anatole France. The latter in the *Revue de Paris* gives some interesting details of the great Provençal novelist's personal history. He came of a long line of traders, Daudets and Reynauds, in whom were to be found a strong mystical strain which led many of them to become priests and nuns. This strain showed itself again and again in the successful man of letters whom Paris is still mourning. Thus he was ever ready to "go into retreat," and his best work was always produced in absolute retirement and solitude. M. France alludes touchingly to the part played in Daudet's life—both as man and as artist—by his wife, herself an exquisite and refined writer. Had it not been for her influence, there is little doubt that he would have remained to the end one of those incomplete children of genius who never fulfill the expectations formed of them. All Alphonse Daudet's best work was done after his marriage to Julia Allart, and it was always his eager wish that his debt to her should be acknowledged by his countless readers and friends.

In the *Nouvelle Revue* M. Albalat finds many happy expressions by which to testify his ardent appreciation of Daudet, who, says his critic, "did not choose his themes by an effort of the will. He painted that which he had seen, and reproduced the vibration communicated to his own soul by the men and things which tasked his own experience. It is this which places a gulf between his talent and that of the De Goncourts, who destroyed their nerves by incessant application; or that of M. Zola, who undertakes his task as a scholar executes his theme, and whose weary romances are cast in uniform molds filled with matter of varying composition." M. Albalat assigns to Daudet the place of the chief realist, because his observation was singularly impersonal; and in this claims for him close kinship with Balzac, "whom he admired with no reserves," and his own nature only to be derived by the extreme perfection of his art. Daudet had the realistic passion, but he sought typical fact. He was also "a great idealist, and the eloquence, the morality, and the high signification of his work have nothing in common with the monotonous and heavy production of an author distinguished

by interminable repetition"—Zola. To the influence of Dickens we owe the famous "*Fromant Jeune et Risler Aîné*," with its vivid pictures of mercantile life and society in the Marais, the old commercial quarter of Paris. But Daudet soon reverted to more imaginative work. Of his native Provence he was passionately enamored, and of its inhabitants he said: "I adore them; but their nature also amuses me." And he wrote the two *Tartarins*, *chefs-d'œuvres* of profound humor and irony combined.

In the sad years of immobility, nailed to his arm-chair, he would say, "Alas! I am no more a real presence," yet he became ever nobler and tenderer; and suffering caused in him neither bitterness nor revolt; and in memory his image attains its full and grand proportions.

M. Albalat finds a touching word for Madame Daudet, the collaborator of his work and "the faithful sister of his life," and ends by saluting in final admiration the great artist who, having charmed his own generation, has now made triumphal entry through the gate of posterity.

The *Revue Encyclopedique* of January 15 is a Daudet number. We have Daudet Intime, Daudet's youth, Daudet in the Journal of the De Goncourts, Daudet the novelist, Daudet the dramatist, extracts from his works, etc. The number is profusely illustrated.

THE LITERARY "CLAUQUE."

A LIBRARIAN'S views on the methods adopted by publishers to force new books into circulation are tersely set forth in a recent number of the *Monthly Bulletin* issued by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburg. By way of illustration the writer cites a recent typical instance which our readers will probably have no great difficulty in recognizing:

"A well-known English novelist was about to publish a new novel. Either he or his publishers signaled the *claqueurs* at the wrong time; for the praise of the book actually began before it was published. The public on both sides of the sea was regaled with laudatory accounts of what a marvelous book it was going to be. The author was diligently interviewed by the London newspapers. He was rewriting the book for the third time. He had poured his vitality into it to such an extent that he was physically exhausted and almost prostrated. Evidently the author was about to be delivered of an oracle. The whole literary *claque* seemed to be ostentatiously intoning, as a grace before meat: 'For that which we are about to receive, may the Lord make us truly thankful.' The public was supposed to be hanging on the author's words, in the interviews,

for some, even the slightest, intimation as to what direction its gratitude should take. Of course, when the book was finally published the edition was immense, the demand tremendous, and the sales—ah! the *sales*, that was the object of all this heralding, trumpeting, and fanfaronade."

This librarian disclaims animosity toward any particular book, and asserts that it is not even his purpose to discourage the sale of "boomed" books, but he has a librarian's grievance, for all this blaring of trumpets by which each new book is heralded helps to create an artificial demand for it at the public libraries, and here is the rub.

"A library cannot buy the whole edition of a book nor any large part of it. It would take several hundred copies of a book that had been skillfully 'boomed' to supply the demand for it at the delivery desk of any public library in a large city. Moreover, such books are apt to have only an ephemeral popularity. Literary *clagues* may

"Disturb our judgment for the hour,
But at last silence comes."

Emerson's advice was, not to read a book until it was at least a year old. If the users of the library were to follow this advice, there would be much less difficulty in meeting the demand. The best books are not heralded and applauded by *clagues*. A really great book needs no such questionable methods to bring it to the attention of people of taste. And we beg leave to remind those who inquire at the delivery desk for the latest literary fad, and find that every copy is 'out,' that there are standing on the shelves many other books of greater purity, truth, and power. And not the least attractive thing about them is that they are not advertised like a new brand of soap."

OFFICE-SEEKING UNDER JEFFERSON.

MR. GAILLARD HUNT, of the Department of State, who in previous numbers of the *American Historical Review* has dealt with the history of office-seeking under Washington and Adams, presents in the January number an article on "Office-Seeking Under Jefferson's Administration," based, like the preceding articles, chiefly on the letters of the applicants on file in the Department of State. He says:

"The political campaign which resulted in Jefferson's election to the Presidency was one of unparalleled bitterness of feeling. Chiefly through his devoted lieutenants he had inspired the ranks of his party with the belief that the success of democratic government depended upon the success of the party which he led. His triumph, therefore, was popularly believed to be

the triumph of the common people. Henceforth forms and ceremonies were to be set aside, and there were to be no privileges for one that another might not also enjoy. 'Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political,' was the first of the general principles of government which Jefferson announced in his inaugural address. The victory which he and his party gained was complete, but he thought that their permanent supremacy might be rendered certain if he could attract to his standard Federalists of the milder school. To accomplish this, it was plain that the hot hatred between the parties must be tempered. Therefore he made at his inauguration this famous announcement: 'But every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We have called by different names brethren of the same principle. We are all republicans; we are all federalists.' The Federalists were soothed by these gentle words, and manifested a disposition to give the man who had beaten them a chance to show that he was not actually as bad as they had believed him to be. But if he was to acquire popularity with them he must not remove them from office to make room for Republicans, and the Republicans soon made him understand that as they had won the election they thought they had a right to enjoy the spoils of victory. What course to pursue so as to attract his opponents without repelling his friends was a perplexing question to the President. On two points he made up his mind in the beginning. The leading Federalists being, as he called them, 'incurables,' should receive no favors from him, and those appointments made by Adams after the result of the Presidential election became known should be treated as 'nullities.'"

Three days after his inauguration Jefferson wrote to Monroe:

"I have firmly refused to follow the counsels of those who have advised the giving of offices to some of their leaders in order to reconcile. I have given and will give only to Republicans under existing circumstances. But I believe with others that deprivations of office, if made on the ground of political principles alone, would revolt our new converts and give a body to leaders who now stand alone. Some, I know, must be made. They must be as few as possible, done gradually, and bottomed on some malversation or inherent disqualification. Where we shall draw the line between retaining all and none is not yet settled, and will not be until we get our administration together, and perhaps even then we shall proceed *a talons*, balancing our measures according to the impression we perceive them to make."

CHANGES FOR POLITICAL REASONS.

The results of Jefferson's action in the matter of offices are thus described :

"Writing on the same subject to William Duane, the editor of the *Aurora*, later in the year (July 24), he said that as a result of removals, deaths, and resignations, only 130 offices subject to his appointment were held by Federalists, out of a total of 316. There is a tabulated statement among the archives, showing by States and districts the officers of 'external revenue,' or customs, and the changes which had been made up to June 16, 1803. Of a total of 165 officers, 59 were new appointments. Eight changes are charged to death, 9 to 'misbehavior,' and 4 to resignation. The remaining 38 changes were doubtless based upon political considerations. *Ædanus Burke's* letter, already quoted, and a few other letters indicate that some of the incumbents who were not removed by Jefferson were Republicans. Before his administration expired 46 more appointments were made in the customs service, making 105 in all."

Among those for whom office was sought, though he would not himself seek it, was Andrew Jackson, whose friends wished Jefferson to make him the first governor of the Territory of Orleans. A neighbor of Jackson's, however, protested against the appointment on the ground that "Old Hickory" was a man of violent passions and arbitrary in his disposition. In conclusion Mr. Hunt says :

"The applications for office during Jefferson's administration prove beyond dispute that prevailing public sentiment on the subject of appointments and removals was in favor of their being made for political reasons. Jefferson recognized and followed this sentiment, and he achieved a popularity which increased instead of diminishing. His first election to the Presidency was obtained by a narrow majority through the House of Representatives, the electoral colleges failing to give him a majority vote. His second election was won easily, the opposition to him having become insignificant, and he might have secured a third term had he desired it. After his retirement he still remained the foremost character in America in the eyes of his party, and that party has continued to conjure with his name for nearly a century. No other President since Washington has enjoyed such a popular approval, with the possible exception of the man whom he would not appoint as governor of the new Territory of Orleans, and whom his correspondent described as 'of Violent passions, arbitrary in his disposition, and frequently engaged in broils and disputes.'"

WERE THE FIRST AMERICAN COLONISTS IRISH?

THE Irish have had so large a share in peopling America in modern times as to make doubly interesting the story of their first landing. Mrs. Marion Mulhall, writing in the *Dublin Review* on the "Hiberno-Danish Predecessors of Columbus," seeks to show that of all European peoples the Irish were the first to settle on American soil. She says :

"Rafn, in his 'Antiquitates Americanæ,' says that a people speaking the Irish language were found in Florida as far back as the eighth century, and another distinguished historian, Von Tschudi, in his work, 'Peruvian Antiquities,' mentions that the country which lay along the coast reaching from Chesapeake Bay and extending down into the Carolinas and Florida had been peopled by Irishmen, and that a manuscript had been found before he finished his book which proved that what had formerly been mere conjecture was now converted into a certainty. The traces of Irish origin which have been observed among some of the Indian tribes of North and Central America strengthen the presumption of early Irish colonization. Professor Rask, the eminent Danish philologist, in his book, 'Samlede Afhandlinger,' Book I., p. 165, deals with the early voyages of the Irish to Iceland and the similitude between the Hiberno-Celtic and American Indian dialects. It is also remarkable that the famous Arabian geographer, Abdullah Mohammed Edrisi, who was born in Ceuta in 1099, wrote at the invitation of Roger II., King of Sicily, a work bearing the title 'Muzhat al-Mushtāk i ikhtirāk alāfāk' (that is, 'Amusement of the curious in the exploring of countries'), in which the New World is described and called Great Ireland.

"The first name given definitely by the 'Landnamabok,' p. 132 (which may be called the Doomsday-book of Iceland), as having visited the New World is Ari-Marson, the great-grandson of O'Carroll, King of Dublin, who was wrecked on the coast of Florida in 983, which he called Great Ireland or Whitemen's Land."

Mrs. Mulhall afterward goes on to say that it was from Limerick merchants that Icelanders heard of the new continent; and impelled by this news they went on to Greenland and Vinland in the tenth century. Columbus certainly voyaged one hundred leagues beyond Thule, possibly to Iceland, where he may have heard of the Norse discoveries of transatlantic land.

The Irish seem to have succeeded to the Scotch in the endeavor to make history prove their race in all things preëminent. Heretofore it has been supposed that the Irish discovery and occupation of America began on Manhattan Island.

MILAN'S GREAT THEATER.

IN *Music* for January Mr. Edward Baxter Perry writes on "La Scala and Giuseppe Verdi," associating the great Italian theater with the greatest of Italian composers, who has indeed been identified for half a century with the fortunes of La Scala.

Now, in Verdi's old age, the city of Milan, which has maintained the theater for many years, is heavily in debt, and declines to make up the large yearly deficit to keep it running. It seems, then, that La Scala's glory and usefulness are over. Mr. Perry gives a brief sketch of the ancient building's interesting history:

"Early in the eighth century a wealthy and high-born lady of Milan, whose family name was Scala and who was for a time duchess of the province, built here, at her own expense, a large, substantial church edifice of gray stone in what is now the heart of the city. The church was dedicated and generally known under the name Santa Maria della Scala—that is, of the Scala family. The open square in front of the building came to be known as the Place or Piazza della Scala, and still retains this appellation.

"The years rolled by. Time and war did their work. The lady and her entire family passed from the face of the earth, leaving nothing but a name on the page of local history and this old stone church. This gradually fell into disuse, was finally entirely abandoned and dismantled, and stood for many years empty, a mass of useless, ownerless masonry. In the year 1778 the city of Milan took possession of it, entirely remodeled the interior into the most spacious and commodious of European theaters, with the largest and best-equipped stage at that time to be found on the continent. From then till now, a period of a hundred and twenty years, it has led the opera-houses of the world in the splendor of its scenic decoration, the artistic excellence of its performances, and especially in the eminence and fame of its singers.

"The name of the old church and its builder clung to the walls, in spite of the great transformation within and the total change of purpose to

which the building was devoted. Thus Santa Maria della Scala became Teatro alla Scala, more familiarly known simply as La Scala. Now it has fulfilled its purpose for the second time apparently, and reached a second period of rest, its empty silence haunted by a double set of phantom memories. Its venerable stones are saturated with music, both sacred and secular, with chants, masses, and requiems from its centuries of early history, and with melting arias, dramatic recitatives, and brilliant colorature passages from its long operatic career. To what sounds will they next resound, I wonder, and to what new purpose will future generations put these massive walls! In any case, whatever its destiny, it is safe to say that the building will remain La Scala as long as one stone rests upon another."

VERDI IN MILAN.

"Inseparably connected with La Scala are the name and fame of the veteran composer, the master musician of Italy, Giuseppe Verdi, the only remaining musical giant of the many produced in the first two decades of our century. He has been identified with the musical life of the land and with the work and renown of the Scala for fully fifty years. Many of his operas were written expressly for presentation here, and all have been early and ably given, with the best possible resources and with conscientious regard for the best results, in this chief center of the Verdi cult. For Verdi, like every other great man, has had his active partisans and equally active enemies; has created, by the trenchant force of his genius, divisions, dissensions, in fact, a practical revolution in the musical world south of the Alps."

"Verdi is known by sight to all the Milanese and honored as more than a king. Many an affectionate, admiring glance follows his modest gray-clad figure as he passes upon the streets with bowed head, thoughtful face, but still energetic step. Yet such is his well-known aversion to conspicuous publicity or anything like a demonstration that no hat is raised, no hurrah resounds, and no apparent notice is taken of him in the public highways, except by his intimates."



THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY.

THE March *Century* contains two articles on the Klondike; one, "The River Trip to the Klondike," by John Sidney Webb, and the other, "The Rush to the Klondike Over the Mountain Passes," by E. S. Curtis, both of them beautifully and adequately illustrated. Mr. Webb says that it does not take long to stake out a creek when the discovery of gold is made. The man who makes the find is entitled to the usual five hundred feet and an additional five hundred feet by the right of discovery. One creek was staked out from end to end within twenty-four hours after gold had been found in it. Mr. Curtis, who tells of the rush over the mountain passes, says that many more men would have gone over in 1897 if the steamship capacity had allowed them to get to Dyea. Every boat, steam and sail, was packed with men, cattle, and freight. One of the worst obstacles to the mountain pass route was the condition of the trails, which destroyed numbers of horses from exhaustion, and still more by falls among great boulders, in which case heavy packs very generally caused broken limbs. In this manner many men who started with horses as part of their stock in trade lost their entire capital.

The March *Century* begins with an article on "The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky," by John R. Procter, formerly State Geologist of Kentucky, with magnificent drawings showing the points of interest in the cave by Castaigne. Mr. Procter says that the air of the cave is considered very beneficial to consumptives, and that in 1843 two stone cottages were built against the walls of the cave for the use of consumptive patients. Fifteen remained there five months, and when they went out three died before they reached the hotel. This was, he thinks, on account of the lack of sunlight, and he believes that these immense reservoirs of dry, pure antiseptic air will be tapped and part of their contents poured into sunlight sanitariums on the plateaus above the caves.

John Burroughs makes a pleasant, characteristic article on "Songs of American Birds," illustrated from photographs of mounted birds that are in several cases very successful. Mr. Burroughs tells of a discussion he had with Robert Louis Stevenson as to whether various birds of the same species had each their distinctive songs. Stevenson said that we might just as well talk of the song of men; that every blackbird had its own song, and told of a remarkable singer he used to hear in the Scotch moors. Mr. Burroughs says this was an exception, and that of blackbirds twenty-four out of twenty-five would sing the same song, while the twenty-fifth might show unusual powers.

An article by Rupert Hughes on "Women Composers" gives the first place to Mlle. Cécile Chaminade, a Parisian, who began to compose at the age of eight.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

THE March *Harper's* contains an article on "The Traditional Policy of Germany in Respect to Austria and Turkey," by "An Eastern Diplomat;" a description of our "National Seminary of Learning,"

by W. J. McGee, and George Du Maurier's posthumous essay on "Social Pictorial Satire," which we have reviewed in another department.

The very notable and excellent series of articles by Dr. Henry Smith Williams on "The Century's Progress in Science" come this month to a chapter which concerns itself with the advances made in anatomy and physiology during these past hundred years. Dr. Williams' matter is perforce too full and complete to make with justice any sketchy quotation from. It is excellently well worth reading.

Mr. Julian Ralph has been traveling through Turkey and tells in this number of *Harper's* what he saw "In the Wake of a War," in that excellent reportorial style of which he is a master.

Joel Benton's "Reminiscences of Eminent Lecturers" give readable anecdotes of Horace Greeley, Wendell Phillips, E. H. Chapin, Josh Billings, John B. Gough, Fred Douglass, P. T. Barnum, and others.

In the "Editor's Study" Mr. Charles Dudley Warner gives it as his opinion that the phenomenal popularity of "Quo Vadis" in this country is due to the fact, that it is the poorest novel of Sienkiewicz. Its popularity, he thinks, is due to the fact that its story is about the early Christians and their persecution, a subject sure to attract wide attention, and also the "publicity" that Nero has even in the nineteenth century, while other romances of the author are on ground more unfamiliar.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

THE March *Scribner's* begins with a new series of "The Workers," Mr. Walter A. Wyckoff's account of his experience as a laboring man, and this further recital describes his sojourn in the West.

Mr. E. Neville-Rolfe makes a pleasant contribution of a description of the recently excavated house of A. Vetius, which has enabled him to give in detail the facts of "A Pompeian Gentleman's Home Life." Most of the photographs in illustrating the article were made for *Scribner's Magazine* at Pompeii.

Henry Cabot Lodge's "Story of the Revolution" is concerned in this chapter with the events of the fall of 1775 and the first half of the year 1776 to the Declaration of Independence, on July 4.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

WE have quoted in another department from an article by "A Hawaiian Government School-Teacher" under the caption, "Shall We Annex Leprosy?"

Prof. E. H. Holden contributes an article in the series on "The Choice of a Profession," and discusses the field of science as to its opportunities for young men. Among the many advantages of a scientific profession he cites the unexpected one of its tendency to prolong the life of its votaries. While the average longevity of men is only thirty-two years, he says that some one has had the patience to find out that the average age of seventeen hundred astronomers and mathematicians was sixty-four years; in other words, astronomers live twice as long as other men. Another authority puts

the average life of artists at fifty-nine, of literary men at sixty-five, and of scientific men at seventy-four years.

The well-known newspaper writer, Mr. T. C. Crawford, contributes an article on "The Dreyfus Mystery," embodying the result of some investigations he made in a visit to Paris to find out the evidence in the Dreyfus case. Mr. Crawford has the view of most American journalists, that Dreyfus is an absolutely innocent man. Most of the reasons which have led him to this conclusion have been made public in the newspapers since this article was prepared for the *Cosmopolitan*. Mr. Crawford says that it is a matter of current report that everything is being done in the island prison of Dreyfus to drive him to despair by restrictions and punishments of a character that must break him down, though it is difficult to believe this in the face of his resolute and courageous letters to his family. Mr. Crawford says that since the publication of the evidence no one outside of France believes in the guilt of Captain Dreyfus. "But who is the man who has woven about him the web of forgery and hate?"

A very handsomely illustrated article describes "The Emperor William of Germany as a Huntsman." On his preserves his majesty shoots alone or with a small select company of guests. The Emperor is very fond of stalking the red deer, and has the trophies of hundreds of stags. But aside from this private shooting there are great imperial court hunts, held in such districts as the Forest of Letzingen. On these occasions part of the forest is surrounded by a high rail fence, nets, or sheets of canvas, and drivers frighten the game into a place convenient for its slaughter by the noble sportsmen. The photographs show an array of game as a result of these royal hunts which resembles rather a scene in a Chicago *abattoir* than a game-bag.

MCCLURE'S.

THE March number of *McClure's Magazine* has a good, practical article by Hamlin Garland on the road to the Klondike, from which we have quoted in the department of "Leading Articles."

The magazine continues Charles A. Dana's "Reminiscences," which are concerned this month with the battle of Chattanooga and the work in the War Department with Stanton. Of Stanton Mr. Dana says: "Mr. Stanton was a short, thick, dark man with a very large head and a mass of black hair. His nature was intense and he was one of the most eloquent men that I ever met. Stanton was entirely absorbed in his duties, and his energy in prosecuting them was something almost superhuman. When he took hold of the War Department the armies seemed to grow, and they certainly gained in force and vim and thoroughness. One of the first things which struck me in Mr. Stanton was his deep religious feeling and his familiarity with the Bible. He must have studied the Bible a great deal when he was a boy. He had the firmest conviction that the Lord directed our armies." Mr. Dana says that the popular impression that Mr. Stanton took a malevolent delight in brow-beating his subordinates was a very mistaken one.

McClure's publishes some very interesting pictures of the expedition which sent Andrée and his balloon off to the north pole, together with the letters from Nils Strindberg, Andrée's companion, to his brother in New

York, written just before the start. Walter Wellman contributes a short article in conjunction with this, under the question, "Where is Andrée?" Mr. Wellman considers three different probabilities; one that the "Ornen," Andrée's balloon, came down in the sea, in which case the aeronauts were drowned. If it descended in the loose pack ice southeast of Spitzbergen they probably perished, as it would be next to impossible for them to reach land by sledging over such a surface. If they landed upon Franz Josef Land or upon the ice near it without accident, they are almost certainly safe. If the descent was made upon the polar pack more than two hundred and fifty miles from Cape Flora, they are lost. If they are now alive the chances are they will next summer be found in the Jackson House at Cape Flora.

The editor of *McClure's* announces a new Lincoln feature by Miss Ida M. Tarbell, a very conscientious writer, who constructed the "Life of Napoleon" and the "Earlier Life of Lincoln" for that magazine. This coming feature is to be a history of Lincoln's life from the time of his nomination to the Presidency in 1860 to his death at the hand of Booth five years later.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* for March contains a vigorous article by Mr. J. N. Larned on "England's Economic and Political Crisis," which we have quoted from in another department.

Among several other articles of weight, there is an essay by Mr. E. L. Godkin on "The Australian Democracy." Mr. Godkin says that Australia is absolutely free to democratic experimentation under extremely favorable circumstances, since in each colony the state has apparently existed for the benefit of the working classes. The rapidity of the experimenting which is now going on in Australia promises, Mr. Godkin says, to bring about crises very illuminating to the world earlier than in America. For instance, we shall not get our currency experience, in all probability, for some years. "Were the Australians engaged in trying our problem, they would reach a solution in one or two years." Mr. Godkin thinks that the Australian press is a powerful steadying influence, and calls it serious, able, and influential, and almost entirely free from the love of triviality which has descended on American newspapers.

There is a readable description of "The Social and Domestic Life of Japan," by Mr. K. Mitsukuri, a Japanese gentleman, which will offer a pleasant variation on the many and failing attempts we have seen made by Americans to give the truth concerning the real life of the Japanese. This subject of the Mikado stands by his guns chivalrously when the subject of Japanese women is approached. He agrees with those who pronounce them the best part of Japan. "They have been described as gentle, graceful, beautiful, and self-sacrificing. Not only in the gentler virtues, but also in some sterner aspects of life, the Japanese woman often has shown what she is made of." Mr. Mitsukuri goes on to give some convincing examples of the high spirit of Japanese women.

Mr. Herbert W. Fisher makes a pleasant contribution from his imaginary letter written by a young Londoner in 1599 to a countryman, describing a first performance of one of Shakespeare's plays.

THE BOOKMAN.

THE March *Bookman* contains a brief article on "Mr. J. M. Barrie as a Dramatist," by Edward Morton, who does not by any means consider that the novelist's fame should be restricted to his stories. The simplicity, humor, and purity, invariable characteristics of his plays, are so regenerating that Mr. Morton can say: "To the elevation of the drama, of which so much has been heard in our day, no writer has contributed more than Mr. J. M. Barrie."

Mr. Stephen Crane fills a couple of pages with an account of the English "Academy." While Mr. Crane makes a good deal of fun of the reason which the *Academy* gives for its selections and rejections, he says: "Here is a task which few have been able to perform decently, mainly, perhaps, because few decent people have ever attempted it, but the *Academy* has carried it through, and the result is, in the artistic sense, respectable, inexorably respectable." It will be remembered that the first prize for the best book of the year was given to Mr. Stephen Phillips for his volume of poems, while the prize of fifty guineas for the second best book went to Mr. W. E. Henley for his "Essay on the Life, Genius and Achievement of Burns."

The series of "American Bookmen" comes this month to Whittier and Lowell, while the "Living Continental Critic" discussed by Mr. Frederick P. Cooper is Ferdinando Martini, the Italian critic and politician.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE *Ladies' Home Journal* for March has a striking travel sketch feature in Mr. Thomas G. Allen, Jr.'s, much-illustrated article, "In Fashionable Siberia." The dress, manners, and amusements of the wealthy Siberian ladies are very well described. In the matter of dress, furs of course play a large part, and Mr. Allen says that sables are used exclusively, and the social standing of a woman depends largely upon the number of skins displayed by her when arrayed for public gaze. Mr. Allen's observations were made most largely at Krasnoyarsk.

A. H. Zander writes to the *Ladies' Home Journal* from "a small country place in Wisconsin," to describe how he can live on \$200 a year, supporting a family of four—that is, himself and wife and two children. This estimable gentleman is a teacher on \$400 a year, and he saves \$200 of it. At the same time he can boast that his meals are abundant in quantity and variety. This feat is proven by the hero of it with a long list of necessaries which his \$200 bought, itemized down to matters of baking powder and soap.

Mrs. Burton Harrison writes about the Bowery, but a different Bowery from that which visitors to New York go to see nowadays. A hundred or more years ago the street was fashionable to a degree. Even as late as 1825 the country north of Astor Place was occupied chiefly by quiet farms and orchards. "A favorite resort for pleasure-seekers among the leading families of the town was the Vauxhall Garden, whose leafy bowers and flower-pots, gravel walks and stage performances occupied a portion of the site of the present Astor Library."

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

IN the March *Munsey's* Ian Maclaren gives the "Favorite Novel" judgment in favor of "Henry Esmond" and "The Heart of Midlothian," and argues for them as the highest types of the literary art.

Some striking illustrations are printed in the remarks on Giovanni Boldini, the Italian-Parisian painter who made his first visit to America this winter. The portrait by Boldini of Whistler has become somewhat famous. The other portraits reprinted in *Munsey's* are scarcely known to the American public.

Mr. Walter Wyman, the supervising surgeon-general of the Marine Hospital, contributes an article on "A National Quarantine," in which he argues the country's great need of a uniform system of guarding against contagious disease. This system, he thinks, should be controlled and operated by the authority of the national Government. A practical proof of this need is seen in the ravages of the recent yellow-fever epidemic in the South. He thinks Congress should act at once.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

MR. GEORGE ETHELBERT WALSH writes in the March *Lippincott's* to tell of the new conditions which are coming to govern farming in the United States and the revolution that will work to the advantage of the agriculturist. "The new farming has its superstructure built upon strict business principles that obtain in the world of general commerce and industry. It is just as much a question of profit and loss with the farmer as it is with the merchant. How much can he make out of one acre, five acres, one hundred acres? He must be a seller as well as a producer." Mr. Walsh thinks the old-fashioned way of things is past for good, and that the farmer who wishes to keep up with the procession to-day must hearken to the voice of the State Experiment Stations, the Department of Agriculture, and the farming periodicals.

Frank H. Sweet gives a short account of "Pearl-Seeking," describing the various regions in which pearl-fishing flourishes and the methods of the divers. He says that pearls are sorted by being passed through brass sieves of 20, 30, 50, 80, 100, 200, 400, 800, and 1,000 holes, and are afterward classified according to shape and luster.

Neith Boyce tells of many famous "Historic Diamonds" and the dramatic histories of some of them. He says that the country now richest in diamonds is Russia. The famous diamonds in that country are the "Orloff," the "Polar Star," the "Shah," and many more in the royal crowns. The crown of Catherine II. contained 2,536 diamonds. The collection of Napoleon I. was one of the most famous of all collections of diamonds. It contained 64,812 diamonds and was valued at about \$4,000,000. In 1872 the Bonaparte family had within a year thrown upon the market diamonds to the value of \$1,250,000.

The complete novel of this number is "An American Aspirant," by Jennie B. Waterbury, which begins on an ocean liner and passes in Paris.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

IN the March *Chautauquan* there is a lucid and readable article by Sydney Brooks, explaining some of the differences between English and American methods of electioneering. After enumerating the fundamental differences of law and custom Mr. Brooks points to the intense interest, amazing to an American, that society takes in an English election. Tuxedo and Lenox are politely ignorant of the fact of a national election in America, while the English "season" promptly gives

way to an issuance of writs. The wives and daughters of Parliament members repair to the country and labor with the rural voters, "flattering their wives and kissing their children, and wheedling votes for Sir John with a skill almost diabolical."

"All over the United Kingdom, in town and country, the insinuating arts were being practiced, and for a whole delirious fortnight or more the British working-man had the aristocracy of the country at his feet, a humble suppliant for his favors. A country house during election time is not a place to be lightly entered by the *flâneur* of Piccadilly. The innocent visitor who bites his cake and tries to talk about the theaters or the latest book is gorgonized from head to foot with 'a stony British stare.' To hear your hostess' daughter fulminate against disestablishment and 'that Gladstone' you would imagine that she had never heard of Henley or Goodwood or condescended to anything so trivial as a theater or a tennis racket. And a similar sacrifice is demanded of you, on pain of immediate expulsion. Guns and fishing-rods are put away, a morning canter voted flat heresy, the billiard-room locked until the last canvasser has returned, and life resolves itself into a long political debate."

Mr. John Swinton, formerly of the New York *Sun's* editorial staff, publishes some memoranda of the late Charles A. Dana. Mr. Swinton has a great deal to say about Mr. Dana's liberality in paying for the articles that he liked, and the examples that he gives of his own experience as editorial contributor and as Mr. Dana's understudy certainly bear out his opinion of the great editor's liberality. On the other hand, Mr. Dana was sometimes severe when manuscripts were poor. He would write "No good," or "Too rough," or "All wrong," or "Not up to the mark," with the terrible blue pencil, and he never told any one that "lack of space" prevented the acceptance of a manuscript.

THE ARENA.

THE February and March numbers of the *Arena* offer conclusive evidence that the free-silver agitation is not merely persistent, but positively aggressive. The *Arena* itself has never withdrawn from the fray; it is now more than ever the exponent of all those radical elements that united on Mr. Bryan's candidacy in 1896 and seem eager to unite again in 1900.

Dr. Ridpath, the *Arena's* able editor, has methods of his own in dealing with contributors. Instead of invariably declining the manuscripts of people who hold and express opinions at variance with the editorial policy of the magazine, he frequently accepts and publishes such articles, following them up with vigorous and pointed replies in which his own position is cogently stated. Thus the February number opens with a twelve-page article by the venerable George W. Julian, of Indiana, mercilessly exposing the weak points in the Republican party's record on the currency question, while Dr. Ridpath himself occupies the succeeding thirty pages with what he calls a "severe analysis" of Mr. Julian's contribution. Editor and contributor are agreed that radical reforms are demanded; they differ widely as to both the nature of the difficulty and the remedy.

In connection with the publication of a paper on currency reform by Mr. Anthony W. Dimock, in the March *Arena*, Dr. Ridpath declares that the sole aim of his magazine is to discover and disseminate the truth, and

that he has no desire to have the *Arena* take its place in the ranks of "class journalism." "We want, moreover, to mix an ethical sweetness with the editorial bitter draught, to the end that the people taking our cup shall not drink death." This is a crumb of comfort for the *Arena's* wicked "goldite" readers.

Besides Mr. Dimock's paper and Dr. Ridpath's "Notes," there are in the March number two articles on the money question of more than ordinary importance. Mr. Francis E. Woodruff states the case for bimetallism fully and ably; the Hon. Charles A. Towne approaches the subject from the point of view of party politics.

Senator Butler, of North Carolina, writes on "Trusts: Their Causes and the Remedy;" Charles A. Robinson discusses "Pingree Potato Culture and Its Effect on Business;" and H. W. B. Mackay reviews modern industrial conditions under the caption, "Law, Lawlessness, and Labor."

Mr. B. O. Flower contributes a sympathetic account of the Russian people known as the Christians of the Universal Brotherhood, or Spirit Wrestlers.

Mr. Robert Stein has an article on "Girls' Coöperative Boarding Houses," in which he describes a number of institutions which do not seem to be coöperative at all in the strictly economic sense of the word.

Dr. Ridpath's paper on Kipling, in the department called "The Editor's Evening," reveals a fine gift of literary criticism. Perhaps if Mr. Kipling should write a poem in eulogy of the gold standard even the editor of the *Arena* would capitulate!

THE FORUM.

FROM the February *Forum* we have selected Mr. Frank K. Foster's article on "The Condition of the American Working Class" and Mr. Orville J. Victor's "Side Lights on Postal Reform" for quotation in our department of "Leading Articles."

The number opens with a paper on "Antarctic Exploration and Its Importance," by Sir Clements R. Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society, who regards the urgent need of a magnetic survey as a sufficient reason, though by no means the only one, for sending an expedition to the antarctic seas.

As a remedy for certain defects in our electoral system, ex-Secretary Carlisle proposes a constitutional amendment, "providing simply that the President and Vice-President shall be chosen by the people of the several States, voting by ballot, on a day fixed by Congress, which shall be the same throughout the United States; that the electors in each State shall have the qualifications required for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; that each State shall be entitled to a number of votes—to be called presidential or electoral votes—equal to the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress; and that in ascertaining the result of the election, each person voted for shall be entitled to have counted in his favor a number of the presidential or electoral votes of each State, corresponding to the proportion of the popular vote received by him in such State."

Commissioner Carroll D. Wright reiterates his belief that the increasing productive capacity of our industries is accompanied by the employment of an increasing proportion of the whole people in remunerative labor, by an upward tendency in wages, by a constant tend-

ency to reduction in prices, and by a general rise in the standard of living.

The old question, "Whence came the American Indians?" is reviewed by Major Powell, who concludes that Indian government, art, language, and mythology were developed on this continent, and not derived from another, and that man has always inhabited what we call the New World.

Mr. C. Wood Davis contributes an article on "Corn and Cotton-Seed: Why the Price of Corn is Low," suggesting an explanation of the significant fact that with a corn acreage, since 1887, averaging but 12.8 per cent. more than in the preceding ten years, with a population 24.6 per cent. greater, and exports 43 per cent. greater, the price has averaged 16.8 per cent. less. Mr. Davis ascribes this remarkable change in conditions to the substitution of cotton-seed oil for the fat of swine in the making of lard. That this substitution has caused a revolution in the volume of corn and pork products there can be no doubt, though not every reader would agree with Mr. Davis that this single factor in the problem is sufficient to account for the depression.

In a rather technical article Dr. Harvey W. Wiley endeavors, with indifferent success, to make plain "The True Meaning of the New Sugar Tariff." The Hon. Frederic C. Penfield writes on "Britain's Exploitation of the Nile Valley," repeating the main points of his recent *North American* article (reviewed in our January number), and Karl Blind analyzes Alexis de Tocqueville's "Recollections."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted from Mr. A. F. Weber's paper on the German credit associations in the February *North American*.

The article on "America's Opportunity in Asia," by Charles Denby, Jr., in the January *North American* (from which we quoted last month in our department of "Leading Articles"), is followed in the February number by a survey of "America's Interests in China," contributed by Gen. James H. Wilson, who incidentally advocates Hawaiian annexation.

Miss Frances M. Abbott endeavors to treat the hackneyed subject of woman suffrage from a new point of view—that is, to consider the outcome of the suffrage movement in the light of the history of other reforms, especially of those in which the status of women is concerned. It is this writer's belief that suffrage for woman is merely in line with every other change in her opportunities that has taken place during the last half-century.

Mr. Elliott Flower, in support of his contention that too much money is spent at the top of our educational system and too little at the bottom, shows that thousands of children are turned away from the primary and grammar schools of our great cities because of lack of room, while many colleges scattered through the country have hardly students enough "to make it worth while to remain open." Mr. Flower has found one hundred and forty-six institutions which confer the degree of B.A. and have not more than two hundred students each. Supposing that more than half a million dollars is spent annually by these small colleges, Mr. Flower asks whether it would not do more good if devoted to trade schools. That is an open question, of course, but it would not solve the problem of primary-school accommodations in Chicago and New York.

In an article on "The Crisis of Civil Service Reform," Mr. H. T. Newcomb expresses the hope that the merit system will soon make an honorable profession of our civil service, as similar methods have already done in some of the European countries. Some of the places at Washington are exceedingly attractive to young men of scientific training.

Mr. J. A. Latcha contributes a vigorous article in opposition to the Nicaragua Canal scheme and in support of a policy of developing cheap inland railroad transportation for this country.

Mr. Charles Frederick Holder describes the famous Chinese "Six Companies" and their relations to American politics. These companies have imported nearly all the Chinamen now in this country. They secured these coolie laborers in the first place by promising them transportation from China to America, employment, care when sick, legal advice, and a general superintendence. The coolies on their side signed a paper binding them to pay back the money at a rate agreed upon, and 2½ per cent. of all money received during their stay in America. The hold thus acquired by the Six Companies on the Chinese immigrants has been utilized, Mr. Holder asserts, in building up a powerful organization to fight American laws.

The February *North American* contains the first installment of "Recollections of the Civil War," by Sir William Howard Russell, the famous correspondent of the *London Times*. Notwithstanding all that has been written of the war in the way of personal reminiscence, the American reading public has not forgotten "Bull Run Russell" nor his daring achievements as a war correspondent; his recollections will be read with keen interest.

The Hon. Charles S. Fairchild contributes an article on "The Monetary Commission and Its Work;" Mr. James L. King relates some anecdotes showing Lincoln's skill as a lawyer, and Mrs. Maud Nathan advocates the adoption of a "consumer's label" to secure the public against the purchase of goods made under unwholesome conditions.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary* deals much with current questions of the day by writers adequate for the discussion.

Mr. F. T. Jane, in a paper, "The British Ship of War," practically charges the Admiralty with allowing outside clamor to modify the designs of British warships. The American fleet, he declares, has been chiefly constructed to win the applause of the newspapers, and he fears that the same deadly element is beginning to make itself felt at Whitehall. Mr. Jane says:

"The statistician is omnipotent. Already he has forced the Admiralty to alter the armament of the *Hyacinth* class. Next we may look to see 4.7-inch guns substituted for the 12-pounders of the *Diadems*, or the laying down of a servile copy of the absurd *Rossia*. The *Canopus* class have been designed to satisfy a popular fad on the matter of speed; to satisfy another fad, the foremost and aftermost guns on their main decks have been spousoned—a thing that will not go to improve their sea-worthiness. They carry two or more 6-inch guns in excess on what on our usual scale of armament to displacement they should carry. What sort of navy shall we have if the movement gathers momentum? The Admiralty appear to have had the inch

forced out of them; how long now before the ell will be demanded? And what then?"

HAUPTMANN'S "SUNKEN BELL."

The editor of the *Contemporary* makes a bold and very welcome innovation in publishing an abridged translation of Gerhart Hauptmann's play "The Sunken Bell," which has had a phenomenal success in Germany. Mr. Bunting says:

"In Germany, as here, there is usually a very limited demand for modern plays in book form; but this drama has run through twenty-eight editions in eight months. It is performed in some thirty theaters in Germany and Austria. It has also been translated into French and represented in Paris; and the same is or soon will be true of Denmark."

Mr. Bunting's account of the play is very good reading, but it is hardly a subject for quotation. The play has evidently one great element of success, and that is that no one can tell exactly what it means, and so there is room for endless discussion.

"One thing, however, is clear: it is, in symbol, the life tragedy of an artist placed between the duties of ordinary and conventional life on the one hand, and on the other the enthrallments of a fairy muse, inspiring him to impossible ideals of perfect art and ecstatic dreams of what art may do for mankind."

WANTED—A NEW RESERVE FOR LITTLE WARS.

"A Member of the Headquarters Staff," writing on "The State of the Army," combats the extremely pessimistic conclusions of Mr. Arnold Forster. What is wanted is a reserve that would be available for little wars:

"Ten thousand men, trained for seven years in the ranks, who in many instances have seen actual fighting, are passed to the reserve annually. Were the military authorities authorized by Parliament to call up these men during the first year of their service with the reserve, the whole difficulty in regard to our small wars would vanish. We should be able to send abroad battalions of which any nation could be proud, and that at short notice and without causing any real hardship to the reservists concerned."

RUINED BY A HAPPY MARRIAGE.

Mrs. Virginia M. Crawford, in her paper on Alphonse Daudet, propounds the somewhat original theory that the great novelist has failed chiefly because he was too happy in his married life:

"That his marriage was a singularly happy one is the testimony of all their friends. But it seems to me a question whether the life of a prosperous *bourgeois*—which, thanks in a great measure to his wife's admirable supervision, the novelist was enabled to lead—served the higher interests of his art; whether it might not have prospered better in a garret of the Quartier Latin, or, better still, in some Provençal village, and whether all the circumstances of his marriage did not interpose a barrier between him and that Provençal life from which he drew all his best inspiration. The tendency of the whole *milieu* in which his later life was spent was to place the novelist's work on too high a plane, and to urge him into methods of composition quite foreign to his natural bent, with the inevitable result of a great loss in spontaneity and grace, his two most valuable qualities. And in this tendency I cannot but feel that Madame Daudet had her share of responsibility."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE February number of the *Nineteenth Century* is alive and up to date. Among the numerous political articles, separate notice is claimed by Mr. Fred. Greenwood's proclamation of "England at War" and Mr. Henry Birchenough's "Expansion of Germany." Doubtless the editor supposes that any amount of papers on current affairs would be more than balanced by the singularly musical and sonorous poem of Mr. A. C. Swinburne with which the review opens. The piece is entitled "Barking Hall: A Year After. A Sequel to The High Oaks," and is a lovely tribute to the beauty of the place which saw the sunrise and sunset of his mother's life.

BRITISH INDIAN FRONTIER POLICY.

The future of the Anglo-Afghan alliance exercises the mind of the Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad, who once more eulogizes the genius and good faith of the Ameer, and earnestly begs that the British Government accede to his desire to be represented in London by a special agent. "An independent monarch he is, for all practical purposes." The Moulvie goes on to characterize the frontier war as "the most unfortunate war India ever had," and urges that England should make the Afridis her allies, convincing them of her good faith. Maj. G. J. Younghusband proposes for the permanent pacification of the Indian frontier the two measures—complete and universal disarmament of the tribesmen, with enforced settlement within our borders for the recalcitrant, and the construction of metalled roads giving free access to all portions of the tribal territory.

FALLACIOUS FREE-TRADE PROPHECIES.

"The Manchester School and To-day" is the title of Mr. Carnegie's contribution. He recalls the prophecies of the early free traders, and unmasks with a smile their underlying assumption that England was pretty well to monopolize the manufacturing industries of the world, while the rest of mankind was to find its mission in supplying her with raw material.

"The wonderful machinery, mostly of British invention, especially in iron and steel and in textile manufactures, enables the Hindoo of India, the peon of Mexico, the negro of America, the Chinaman and the man of Japan to manufacture with the more carefully educated workman of Britain and America. . . . Automatic machinery is to be credited as the most potent factor in rendering non-essential to successful manufacturing a mass of educated mechanical labor such as that of Britain or America, and thus making it possible to create manufacturing centers in lands which, until recent years, seemed destined to remain only producers of raw materials. . . . This is not change; it is revolution."

Something better than was hoped for is, in Mr. Carnegie's judgment, being evolved when all the nations enter into the manufacturing sphere.

"It is pleasing also to note how the genius of each tends to excel in a different line. Thus France has almost monopolized the superfine in textiles, as it has long enjoyed supremacy in the department of women's rich apparel. Britain holds supremacy in machinery for textiles. The inventor of the iron and steel industry, she is also leading the world to-day in successfully developing a collateral branch, the by-product coke oven, in which even the American has so far failed. America leads in electrical appliances and machine tools. Ger-

many is supreme in chemical dyes, and has recently invented a condenser for steam which is showing great results, as well as a remarkable new process for the making of armor. The stirring competition which has begun among the nations and which we may expect to see still more strenuously pushed is the true agency for producing the best results."

THE LARGEST COAL-FIELD IN THE WORLD.

Mr. C. A. Moreing, writing on Great Britain's opportunity in China, is lost in admiration at the moderation and wisdom of British demands. He strongly puts the case for the appointment of a British special commissioner or commercial agent to look after Chinese trade accredited to the local governors. He also urges the drawing up of a mining code in view of the great mineral wealth of China. Of Baron von Richthofen's investigations he says:

"He reports on Hunan that the whole of the south-eastern part of that province may be called one great coal-field, covering in all some 21,700 square miles. Over large areas of this the coal measures are visible on the surface, and a good proportion of the coal is of an excellent quality. Hunan also produces iron, copper, silver, quicksilver, tin, lead, and gold. As to the latter mineral, Pumpelly's tables give sixty-four localities in fourteen provinces where gold is to be found, and though some of the 'washings' may be poor, many mines are indisputably rich. Hunan is said by Baron von Richthofen to be another province most favored by nature, being rich in both agricultural and mineral products, lead and iron constituting the latter. The same minerals with the addition of salt are found in Shansi, which in proportion to its area has probably the largest and most easily workable coal-field of any region on the globe, while the manufacture of iron is capable of almost unlimited extent."

The writer's own firm has information of rich mineral resources in Manchuria and the northern provinces.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. G. M. Chesney, editor of the *Pioneer*, writes on the native press of India, and shows that the Indian journalist catering for his own literary caste, with its singularly narrow range of interest, finds criticism of the British sway which he cannot modify the principal source of "copy." The Count de Calonne bewails the heavy burden of French officialism—the great army of nearly a million state functionaries, to say nothing of the municipal officers, one-half of whom could be swept away with advantage to every one; whose officious idleness and dishonest use of their position are a bane to the nation. The Earl of Mayo makes a very pointed and pertinent rejoinder to Sir John Lubbock's criticism of the Financial Relations Commission. Lieut.-Col. Sir G. S. Clark reviews Captain Mahan's counsels to the United States, regrets with him their isolation from the world-life, deplores their animosity toward Great Britain, and hopes that the two great nations will be united by some common task, such as was presented in Armenia or as is imminent in the far East. Miss I. A. Taylor gives a pathetic sketch of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the generous-hearted Irish noble, who joined the rebels in 1798, was arrested by the government, and died in prison. Mr. D. R. Fearon writes on Dante and paganism.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* publishes several interesting articles touching upon the crisis in the far East, the County Council election, etc., which we deal with elsewhere.

Sir George Baden-Powell writes upon the British West Indian topical colonies in a tone of cheerful optimism. He describes what the various commissions have recommended should be done, and devotes his article to insisting upon the importance of carrying out their recommendations. Sir George Baden-Powell does not think that the policy of sugar bounties or the imposition of a countervailing duty is the aim-all and end-all of West Indian reforms:

"Practically perfect in a great majority of the estates is the process of the production of sugar. If prices hold as they are, if they mend only a little, then bounties or no bounties, sugar production in the West Indies will continue. What is really needed for the West Indies is a wise, comprehensive policy, steadily carried to its conclusion. It is really a question not of economic, or diplomacy, or subsidy, but of administrative statesmanship. Many of the evils now accruing in the West Indies might have been averted had the sound advice and information from time to time acquired by the authorities been acted upon. Speaking generally, while I look for the abolition of the bounty system in Europe in the near future, I do not consider that this would, by itself, save the situation in the West Indies. It would assist in preserving the sugar industry. But more, far more than this is needed, and the sum total of this is contained in resolute administration on the lines I have indicated."

A TRIBUTE TO CARDINAL MANNING.

In the course of an article on Mr. Ward's Cardinal Wiseman, Mr. W. S. Lilly takes occasion to print the following tribute to the memory of Cardinal Manning, of whom, as a theologian and scholar, he professes to have a poor opinion:

"Cardinal Manning, then, was, before and beyond all things, an ecclesiastical statesman—and an ecclesiastical statesman of a high order; a churchman cast in the heroic mold of St. Gregory VII. The 20,000 neglected Catholic children of London were very near his heart from the first moment of his episcopate. And before it came to an end he had succeeded, after many a hard fight with bigotry and ignorance, in securing their education in Catholic schools. For the brutal gratifications of notoriety and money he cared absolutely nothing. But he was a born ruler of men; and he loved to rule. At Harrow he was known as 'the General,' from his habit of command. Even there, '*Aut Cæsar, aut nullus*' was his motto. Well, he became Cæsar—a ruler in the midst, even among his brethren. And his rule was everywhere felt. He loved to control even the smallest details. A witty man, who knew him well, said of him, 'He is not content to drive the coach, he wants to drag it also.' He had the defects of his qualities, his great qualities. But I do not understand how any man who had the privilege of intercourse with him could doubt his faith unfeigned, his deep devotion, his spotless integrity, his indomitable courage, his singleness of aim, his entire dedication of himself to the cause which he, in his inmost soul, believed to be the only cause worth living for. 'The purity of his heart, the sanctity of his motives, no man knowing

him can question,' Archdeacon Hare bore witness when lamenting his secession. This testimony is true."

A PLEASANT TESTIMONY.

Mr. Frederick Gale, who has for forty years been in and out of the lobby of the House of Commons in connection with private-bill legislation, contributes an article of very lively gossip reminiscences which it is impossible to summarize. His connection with the Parliamentary lobby dates from the year 1846. He remembers "King" Hudson, and he has the very highest opinion of the way in which Parliamentary committees do their business. In the course of his article he incidentally makes a remark which is worth quoting:

"I can speak from pretty long experience that in rival companies contests which have been waged with every available weapon, if, by mutual consent, a truce has been called and both sides showed their hands with an eye to establishing a *modus vivendi*, and it has ended in fighting it out before a committee, not a word spoken in confidence was ever dropped or hinted at by either side in the committee-room; and moreover, I have seen compromises which involved thousands and thousands of pounds settled by word of mouth, leaving the details of carrying them out to some disinterested party afterward."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Sidney Lee throws himself vehemently into the controversy as to the person to whom Shakespeare addressed his sonnets. He will not admit for a moment that that person could have been the Earl of Pembroke, and he is quite positive that it could be no other than the Earl of Southampton.

"His most abiding characteristic, alike in middle age and youth, was, according to the unvarying testimony of numerous literary *protégés*, a love of learning and literature, and it is, I believe, to Southampton that Shakespeare addressed such of the sonnets as can be positively credited with a genuinely autobiographic significance."

Mr. J. A. Steuart writes entertainingly enough, but without any definite aim, on "Authors, Publishers and Booksellers." Mr. William Johnstone describes a journey which he took from Canton to Mandalay.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THERE are several good articles in the *National Review*, which is not weighted down this month as much as usual by a deck cargo of bimetalism. The Hon. J. W. Longley's article on Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Washington is noticed elsewhere.

THE TRANSVAAL—ITS MINES AND ITS MASTER.

A recent visitor to the Transvaal gives a very interesting account of the mining and politics of that country. He calculates that the amount of gold that can be worked in the Rand is of the value of £1,100,000,000, or four times the entire production of all the Californian mines in fifty years. At present the output of the mines is £11,000,000 a year, but even at the rate of £20,000,000 it would not be exhausted before the middle of the next century. The deep mines can be worked to half a mile beneath the surface. The temperature does not increase anything like what was anticipated. The writer considers that the Uitlanders may be considered a permanently settled population. He was much im-

pressed by President Kruger's physical vigor and vitality.

"The following story which I heard proves how the vital posts of the little State are filled, and also that the Grand Old Man of the Transvaal is not without wit and shrewdness. Some of his young relations applied to him for office. He considered a while and said: 'I can do nothing, for the high offices of the State are in firm hands, and for little clerkships you are too stupid.'"

THE INFLUENCE OF MIND ON HEALTH.

Dr. Herbert Coryn, in an article entitled "Mind and Disease," bears strong and apparently unintentional testimony to the importance of the practice of beginning the day with worship and meditation, on which the religious teachers of the world have always insisted.

"Man progresses through peace and brotherhood; as man he retrogrades, and as body he becomes diseased, by any reversion to or persistence in the states proper to animal consciousness. Let the day begin at its highest. There are books and passages in books which raise consciousness to its noblest; there are people the thought of whom is an inspiration; there are phrases of music that go home to the center of our being. Any of these will do, and five minutes dwelling thereon at rising will give a keynote that will sound for the day, the morning bath of the mind. Then as the hours go on and consciousness sinks, moves to sensuality, becomes irritable, or inclines to darken with any of the lower states, *reach back* to the morning, re-create the higher, and thus destroy the awakening germ of disharmony in the soul and disease in the body. In this, as in all other things, practice makes perfect, and the habit of *mounting* in all unoccupied moments up from the animal is as easy to acquire as is that of *descent* toward it."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Bernard Holland writes on William Johnson, who was the tutor of Lord Rosebery and a master at Eton, whose letters and journals have recently been published under the name of William Cory. Mr. Holland says:

"In England we have too few of this kind. Johnson was a poet, a scholar, as original a mirror of outward impressions as Carlyle or Fitzgerald, as tender-hearted in friendship as a woman or as his Cambridge friend Henry Bradshaw. He could render in perfection the too sweet music of the flying hour."

An anonymous writer dwells upon the hardships suffered by Arthur Crawford, of the Bombay civil service, whose pension Lord Cross stopped because of his having irregularly borrowed money. Mr. H. Kopsch, a merchant in China, maintains that the gold standard operates as a bounty to the yellow man with the white money.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE *Edinburgh* for January is an average number, with several papers that are very good reading.

The first place in the *Review* is given to an article entitled "Valmy and Auerstadt." It is very largely an exposition of the Duke of Brunswick's campaigns. Of the Duke the writer says:

"Germany has remembered the merits, rather than the failings, of the Duke. Too frequently, no doubt, he had been found to be 'naturally prone to delay' when

rapid action was desirable, and had preferred 'cautious counsels' when bolder measures were required by the situation, and thought it wise 'to calculate chances' rather than to trust to fortune; but all this was forgiven, because not only had he in peace proved himself one of the wisest and most liberal rulers of the time, but also, and mainly, because he fell for his country on the field of battle, sword in hand, in the time of need, and thus justified the early judgment of his royal uncle that nature had destined him for a hero."

DONGOLA.

This is an article topographical rather than literary. It is an attempt to take stock of the character of the country which has been reacquired by the successful campaigns of the Egyptian Sirdar. The extent of this territory may be inferred from the following paragraph:

"The expedition brought last year to a successful conclusion by Sir Herbert Kitchener resulted in the restoration to Egypt of no less than four hundred and forty miles of the Nile valley abandoned in 1885. Since then, by the renewed advance of the same general, again admirably conducted, upon Abu Hamed and Berber, a further length of some three hundred and fifty miles of river has been won back to civilization, and the Berber and Suakim route has again been opened."

MR. BRYCE'S SOUTH AFRICA.

"Mr. Bryce on the Future of South Africa" is the title of an article devoted to the description of Mr. Bryce's book. The reviewer says:

"Mr. Bryce has written a singularly interesting book, affording much food for thought, and which may help, perhaps, to clear people's eyes as to the true uses and abuses of colonization. He may have put more questions about the future than anything except the future itself can answer. He has discussed topics provocative of bitter feeling on the whole with impartiality and moderation, and he has looked with a philosophic mind beyond the controversies of the moment to those great causes and forces which will ultimately make or mar the future of Europe in South Africa."

BRITAIN'S INDIAN FRONTIER POLICY.

The writer of the article on "Indian Frontier Policy" thinks that England has gone too far to draw back. After a survey of the situation and what is proposed to be done, he says:

"It seems to us that, looking at the question of policy as a whole, there is really no choice, and that the course to be followed for the future is one upon which all men of mark on both sides are practically agreed. It is too late to go back now. For good or for evil we have abandoned the Lawrence policy on the frontier and adopted another policy, all of us alike, whatever our political creed. The fundamental principles of that policy are to respect and support the independence of Afghanistan and to organize for defense the tribal belt. To those principles we must adhere."

Unlike most of those who advocate the forward policy, this reviewer is not a Russophobe, for he says:

"We should do well also to show less distrust of the intentions of the Russians. It is seventy years now since Russia has made any serious encroachment on the frontiers of Persia, and this is a fact worth remembering when we are considering the probability of her violating the frontiers of Afghanistan. Let us, therefore, act deliberately and carefully, avoiding unnecessary

expense and unnecessary interference with the internal affairs of the tribes, especially those tribes whose country leads nowhere."

RUDYARD KIPLING.

Rudyard Kipling's varied and multifarious contributions to the world of books are dealt with by a reviewer who shakes his head severely over the enormous multiplicity and variety of Mr. Kipling's writings. Speaking of his stories the reviewer says:

"They are sufficient to justify the idea that he might, if he gave his best mind to it, produce a novel of modern life equal to the novels of Thackeray; but he has shown no disposition to make the effort, and in spite of his own protest in "The Light That Failed," he has to a great extent been frittering away his remarkable and exceptional powers in playing to the gallery."

Of his poems, the reviewer deplores the way in which he revels in slang, and sums him up as a verse writer as follows:

"Taking his verse compositions altogether, one may say that the author has just let us see that he might be a poet if he would, but has done but little yet toward a serious achievement of the position."

Kipling's best work, he thinks, is in his interpretation of animal life:

"Of all Mr. Kipling's works, 'The Jungle Book,' in two series, is the most remarkable and original, and the one which, so far, offers the best promise of retaining a permanent place in our literature."

THE BIRDS OF LONDON.

The ornithologist who writes the article on this subject confines his London to the four miles round Charing Cross:

"The number of species which breed in the British Islands is one hundred and eighty-four; and out of these, the following lately nested within four miles of Charing Cross: The thrush, blackbird, robin, hedge-sparrow, white-throat, sedge-warbler, reed-warbler, great-tit, coal-tit, blue-tit, wren, starling, jackdaw, crow, rook, fly-catcher, swallow, martin, greenfinch, sparrow, chaffinch, cuckoo, wild duck, wood-pigeon, moorhen, and dabchick."

This is a very respectable list, but it is not surprising that "the history of the birds of London is the history of a steadily diminishing community. Every year some species which used often to be seen becomes rarer until it is extinct; and not only do the number of species become less, but the individuals become fewer. Last year there was but one rookery left in London. The only exception, we believe, to these decreasing numbers are the wood-pigeons, which have astonishingly multiplied."

The solitary surviving rookery within the four-mile area consists of three nests in Sir Francis Bacon's garden:

"Within sounds of the roar of Holborn, in the gardens of Gray's Inn, the rooks still build. There were many alarms that the birds were about to leave; but, in spite of the felling of the trees and building of new houses all round, the rooks have remained faithful to the garden which was planted by Sir Francis Bacon. Most of Bacon's elms are now gone, and instead of thirty or forty nests, as there used to be twenty years ago, there are only three to be seen, each one solitary, in the highest tops of three plane-trees."

The other articles deal with the house of Blackwood

and "The Harley Papers." The latter article is a compost of extracts from the correspondence of the Earl of Oxford.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE *Quarterly Review* is a very readable number. We notice the paper on "The London County Council" elsewhere.

The article on "Ireland in '98" is an exposition of what the reviewer regards as the most picturesque episode in modern Irish history—of course from the point of view of the *Quarterly*. The reviewer says:

"Those who would commemorate the rebellion as a movement for the establishment of Ireland as a Roman Catholic Ireland entirely mistake both its origin and its objects, and attribute to the leaders of the movement views and opinions which it is plain that not one among the earlier United Irishmen ever for a moment entertained.

"If, again, the commemorative celebration now being arranged in Ireland is represented as indicating the rooted and irreconcilable aversion of Irishmen to English rule, let it be remembered that of the grievances in which the rebellion originated not one now remains. The speeches and writings of the men of '98 may be searched in vain for the statement of a single wrong that England has suffered to remain unremedied."

THE SECOND DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

The article on "George Villiers, Second Duke of Buckingham," is a very bright and brilliant specimen of the biographical papers which constitute the chief attraction of the *Quarterly*. George Villiers presented a tempting subject. George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, Dryden's "Zimri," summed up the talents, the whims, and the vices of the Restoration. He was a curious product of the civil war, exile, and the reaction against puritanism. The reviewer deals with his mixed character with sympathy and appreciation. It is odd to find that after the Duke had spent the prime of his manhood in dissipation, he had still sufficient energy left when he was sixty years of age to ride three hours at a time after a fox in Yorkshire, the pace being so severe that the Duke and his huntsman alone were in at the kill, and both of them had ridden their horses to death.

NELSON AND LADY HAMILTON.

The writer of the article on Nelson, while praising Captain Mahan's biography to the skies as an exposition of Nelson's naval genius, laments that the American biographer should take so severe a view of Nelson's relations with Lady Hamilton. He says:

"The whole of this pitiful tragedy belongs only to the last seven years of Nelson's life. Captain Mahan allows its shadow to overhang his whole career. From first to last throughout his pages we are shown the fatal passion for Lady Hamilton, rising up like an avenging Nemesis to besmirch the radiant fame of a man who for nearly forty years of a noble life had been chivalrous as a Lancelot and loyal as an Arthur. We can discern no sufficient reason in morals, and therefore none in literary art, for this method of treatment."

But while uttering that criticism, the reviewer himself is by no means disposed to idealize the relations between Nelson and his mistress. He says:

"There are letters in the Morrison collection, too coarse to quote, which show plainly enough that Nel-

son's infatuation for Lady Hamilton was essentially and passionately physical, and never rose to the level of an ennobling and redeeming inspiration."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Other articles in this number are the inevitable review of Mrs. Oliphant's "House of Blackwood" and an interesting sketch based on General Read's "Historic Studies in Vaud, Berne, and Savoy," entitled "Gibbon at Lausanne."

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE *Westminster Review* for February opens with a very long paper, covering thirty pages, entitled "The Year of Shame." It is written by an original member of the Eighty Club, and is devoted to an exposition of the causes which, in the opinion of the writer, have covered England with infamy. He says at the beginning:

"Never during the last two centuries has England been brought so low in the councils of the world or been so false to her own traditions and the great principles of freedom and justice as in this vaunted year of the Queen's jubilee."

After going through the whole narrative of the foreign policy of Lord Salisbury, he comes to a close by insisting on the following moral lesson:

"If we would be great it is certain that we must have the courage to be great. It is not by putting our conscience into commission, it is not by playing second fiddle in an inharmonious and futile concert that we shall uphold the national dignity or safeguard the interests of our great empire."

THE BIAS OF JUDGES AGAINST WOMEN.

The article signed "Ignota" deals with the question of judicial sex bias. The writer maintains that the bias of judges against women, which was shown notably in the English case when the judges decided that women were not eligible to sit on county councils, is one of the great obstacles which women have to face in the effort to secure recognition of their rights. For, "Ignota" argues, women are claiming no new rights. They are only asking for the restitution of their ancient privileges. She says:

"It is beyond all question that from the earliest known periods women had been possessed at least of the local franchise which entitled them to be members of the body corporate of any corporate borough. The old burgess-rolls of many of our ancient cities and boroughs bear witness to this, notably London and Edinburgh. Indeed, in our ancient London certain abbesses are known to have been among the official rulers of the city even before the date of the earliest charters."

She then proceeds with her paper, the object of which, she says, "is to show how continuously, either from sex bias or from sheer ignorance or forgetfulness of facts in which women are deeply interested, our judges and other highly placed officials have been paring down the rights and liberties of women in almost every direction."

So deeply rooted is this prejudice against women that "Ignota" seems to fear that, sooner or later, the English courts will discover that women have no right to sit either on school boards or on boards of guardians. She says:

"The lesson to be drawn from the insecurity of all

rights and privileges of women which depend either upon legislation or upon the legal interpretation of the law is the strongest argument possible for giving to them that equitable share of control over legislation, and thereby over the makers of the law and over its interpreters, which the position of the Parliamentary franchise can alone secure."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. B. N. Oakeshott discusses at some length Mr. Mathew Arnold as a political and social critic. "His chief failure," says Mr. Oakeshott, "is that he can suggest no remedy for the evils of the time. The great danger of the development of culture without a corresponding development of morals is one with which he does not cope." There is a somewhat crude article by H. E. Harvey, entitled "Science as a Moral Guide," the point of the writer being that science alone can help us to preserve the true balance between the extremes of selfishness and unselfishness. Mona Wilson expounds the present condition of the law in relation to employers' liability and workmen's compensation. The articles on "The Development in the Idea of the State" and Professor Crooke's psychological research address do not call for any special remark.

THE ENGLISH HISTORICAL REVIEW.

IN the January number of this *Review* Sir Henry H. Howarth begins a series of papers on "The Early History of Babylonia," in which he attempts to set forth consecutively the result of the discoveries which have been made in Babylonia in recent years. No theme can be more attractive, but the article itself hardly fulfills the expectation. Sir Henry Howarth is of opinion that the records take us back to at least 5000 B.C.

Mr. F. Baring follows the march of William the Conqueror and his invading army by the traces which it leaves in Domesday Book. Domesday gives the value of the manors just before and just after the Conquest. The evidence shows that he marched on a very narrow front, and that he had probably no more than twenty-five thousand men when he left Canterbury. On the whole, he appears to have laid a very light hand on the southeastern counties. Few manors lost more than 10 per cent. of their value, but by far the greater number were returned as worth just as much in 1067 as they were in 1065.

W. F. Stevenson discusses the date of King Alfred's death, and decides that he really died on October 26, 899. Several pages are devoted to reproducing the letters of Richard Cromwell, which are now in the possession of the Rev. E. Warner, of Stoke Rectory, Grantham. The earliest is dated 1675 and the latest 1708. Richard Cromwell was then eighty-two years of age. He died when he was eighty-six.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

TO American readers the most interesting article in *Blackwood's* for February is that entitled "The Spanish Crisis," from which we have quoted at some length in another department.

Mr. Ernest N. Bennett, the correspondent of the *London Times* in Crete last year, describes his experience among the Christian insurgents of that island.

There are three articles on subjects connected with India. Mr. J. M. Bulloch finds in the exploits of the

Gordon Highlanders on the northwest frontier a text for an article on "The Gay Gordons: A Study in Inherited Prestige." Prof. Robert Wallace describes the Allahabad fodder and dairy farm, for the purpose of proving that by properly selected and well-managed farms in various parts of India abundance of fodder could be raised to supply the transport service and provide good milk for the British troops. Another contribution on an Indian subject is a tribute to "John Nicholson, of Delhi."

The article entitled "Queen Oglethorpe" puts together all that can be learned as to Miss Oglethorpe, whose story is so closely associated with James Stuart, the Pretender. The Meath Home for Incurables at Westbrook Place, Godalming, close to the railroad, and said to be haunted by the ghost of Prince Charlie, was formerly inhabited by Miss Oglethorpe, where she plotted and planned how to help the Pretender.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

IN the *Cornhill* for January Mr. Fitchett tells the story of "Blake and the Dutchman" in his series of "Fights for the Flag." Mr. Ghosh tells some good tiger stories, more or less incredible, and Mr. W. L. Alden draws a humorous sketch of an imaginary adventure, in the course of which his hero became the president of a South American republic. Mrs. Earle, writing on "Mistresses and Servants," lays stress upon the importance of training young girls for domestic service, and touches incidentally upon many problems which perplex housekeepers. Mr. F. T. Bullen relates in his usual effective fashion an experience which befell him when a mere boy. He was shipwrecked in the tropics owing to a drunken captain running the vessel ashore when all on board were fast asleep. Mr. E. V. Lucas gossips "Concerning Breakfast," and in "A Desert Dream" E. and H. Heron impress the imagination with a vision of "The Frontier Men of England" whose recruiting sergeant is dead. Squadrons and squadrons of mounted men gallop past a pioneer who is dying in an African swamp. "They start with us on our expeditions, they head our armies, the frontier men of England, reinforced in every border-fizzle, by the bullet, by the stab, by the swamp fever. . . . No one dies alone in the waste or the desert. You are always there to see him die. They are always there—waiting."

LONGMAN'S MAGAZINE.

SOME original letters of Thackeray and Dickens are quoted in the article by Mr. S. Arthur Strong, entitled "The Kindest Hearted of the Great," in *Longman's Magazine* for February. Mrs. Clement Shorter contributes a ballad entitled "The Fetch." Mr. Eric Parker discusses the position of assistant masters in preparatory schools, and Mr. Hankin, in an article bearing the somewhat fantastic title of "The True Sublime in Boating," waxes eloquent in praise of the pastime of taking a Canadian canoe and paddling down the current of an English river from the first point where its waters become navigable.

COSMOPOLIS.

THE February number of *Cosmopolis* contains an argument on "The Theoretical Foundation of Socialism" by Mr. W. H. Mallock, in reply to Mr. Hyndman's article of the preceding month. Mr. Mal-

lock's position has been made known to the reading public very generally through his books. In his view the changes proposed by the socialists, as a rule, "leave the impossible and approach the absolutely impossible in precise proportion as the socialists set value upon them."

Zangwill, the novelist, attempts in this number to deal with the historical Spinoza as he has previously dealt with the historical Heine, making him the central figure in a realistic tale, "The Maker of Lenses," and revitalizing the personality of the great Jewish philosopher.

Edmund Gosse says of Alphonse Daudet: "He is vivacious, brilliant, pathetic, exuberant, but he is not subtle; his gifts are on the surface. He observes rather than imagines; he belongs to the fascinating but too

often ephemeral class of writers who manufacture types and develop what the Elizabethans used to call 'humors.' And this he does, not by an exercise of fancy, not by a penetrating flash of intuition, but as a 'realist,' as one who depends on little green books of notes and docketed bundles of '*pièces justificatives*.'"

Nevertheless, says the critic, "the love of life, of light, of all beautiful things, of all human creations, illuminates the books of Alphonse Daudet," and he concludes that in so cynical an age as ours "our thanks are eternally due to a man who built up for us a world of hope and light and benignity."

In our department of "Leading Articles" we have quoted from Professor Wagner's criticism of Liebknecht in the German section of *Cosmopolis*.

THE CONTINENTAL REVIEWS.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

M. BRUNETIÈRE'S review for January can, at any rate, boast the negative distinction of containing no article on the Dreyfus agitation—a circumstance likely, perhaps, to commend it more to French than to English readers.

THE TROUBLES OF A LIBRARIAN.

M. Funck-Brentano, in his paper on bibliographical problems and their solutions in the first January number of the *Revue*, does not go far wrong in describing the year 1897 as the year of bibliography. In London the world congress of librarians met in the summer, there has been a bibliographical conference in Brussels, and M. Stein has issued a new addition of Petzhold's "Bibliography of Bibliographies."

The question of classification is of the greatest importance to the large and increasing number of persons who are in the habit of consulting public libraries. There are to-day no fewer than one hundred and thirty distinct systems of classification, and of course there is no real agreement of the experts about any of them. The problem to be solved is to give every inquirer a readily accessible list or conspectus of all that has been published on or in connection with this particular subject, and the difficulty of doing this has been enormously increased by the great development of the newspaper and magazine press. Articles are nowadays published in more or less ephemeral journals which would some years ago have been reserved and probably expanded for publication in volume form. The scientific societies are exerting themselves to establish an international scientific bibliography, and that, if accomplished, would certainly be a great step in advance, and would tend perhaps to prevent such waste of energy as recently occurred when three learned men, in Japan, in Germany, and in Paris respectively, made simultaneously the same discovery. But after all science is only one department of knowledge, and what we want is an international conspectus of all that has been published in the whole field where the human intellect is exercised. This is an age of organization, and when even poets are catalogued, it is clear that the inanimate productions of the printing-press cannot be allowed to escape. M. Funck-Brentano discusses and rejects the decimal system of classification invented by Mr. Melvil Dewey, now director of the New York State Library. M. Funck-Brentano makes a good suggestion at the end

of his article for the establishment of a library of critical bibliographies.

LANIER, THE POET-MUSICIAN.

In the second January number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Th. Bentzon has an interesting *critique* of Sidney Lanier, the American poet-musician. Lanier was the veritable antithesis of that perverse and somber genius, Poe, though it is curious to think that Baltimore claims them both; Poe by origin and Lanier by adoption. Among Lanier's best friends were Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Turnbull and their son, Percy, in memory of whom was established the well-known lectureship at Johns Hopkins University. Lanier is portrayed in Mrs. Turnbull's story, "A Catholic Man," and his lines—

"And I am one with all the kinsmen things
That e'er my Father fathered"—

attest the singular pantheism, which was nevertheless essentially Christian, which formed his message to his age.

STOCK-EXCHANGE GAMBLING.

It is to be feared that M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu comes to rather a lame conclusion when he says that the admitted evils of financial gambling are moral in their nature and can only be remedied by moral means. The law and the state are, he says, powerless to suppress the evil. In France, M. Leroy-Beaulieu explains, all corruptions form a chain of which the links hang together—the pornographic press and the shameless stage being supporters and accomplices of the venal politicians and the rapacious bourse speculators.

OUR SLEEPING AND OUR WAKING SELVES.

M. Mélinand writes a very interesting paper on the familiar but largely unexplained phenomena of dreams. We have all been struck by the extraordinary resemblance of our dreams to the perceptions of our waking life, and Descartes puts the matter very clearly when he says that there are no certain signs by which we can always clearly distinguish when we are asleep from when we are awake. Nevertheless, "dream" and "reality" are commonly used as opposite terms, and all theories about dreams are based on the postulate that our waking perceptions are true and our perceptions while dreaming are false and illusory. This postulate may seem to be a deduction from the frequent absurdity of our dreams, but a cynic might legitimately

argue that no human being could ever dream things more absurd than are to be found in what is called real life. Man ought certainly be a laughing animal if by day he is diverted by the follies and absurdities of his fellow-creatures and at night by his own extraordinary visions. But, seriously, it is necessary to assume the reality of our waking perceptions if we are to discuss the matter at all.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Other articles include a number of letters written by various officers in Algeria to General de Castellane, at dates between December 31, 1835, and April 2, 1848. They form part of a forthcoming edition of the general's correspondence which is to appear under the superintendence of his daughter, the Comtesse de Beaulaincourt. M. Goyau contributes an important study on the evils of large landed estates in Calabria.

In the second January number M. Houssaye begins a series of articles on the battle of Ligny in 1815, which promise to be of great interest to tacticians and military historians. M. Bréal has a charming study of "An Officer of Old France," the Comte de Thorane, who lived for several years with Goethe's father during the Seven Years' War.

REVUE DE PARIS.

WE have noticed elsewhere Anatole France's eulogy of Alphonse Daudet. The personal element looms large in both January numbers of the most vigorous of French reviews. Very instructive and valuable, from a historical point of view, is the correspondence exchanged between Renan and Berthelot during the eventful winter of 1871. Renan was in Paris, his friend at Bordeaux, and, as was only too natural, the two distinguished Frenchmen discussed, almost to the exclusion of all other matters, the tragic state of their country. Both men seem to have keenly deplored the cession of Alsace and Lorraine—indeed, Renan went so far as to describe it as "a mortal blow struck at the soul of France." At this time he seems to have lost all hope: "a heap of shifting sand is not a nation, and universal suffrage can but transform the country into a heap of sand composed of atoms all lacking cohesion." Although Renan's sympathies were all against the commune, he evidently considered the populace more sinned against than sinning, and he actively concerned himself to save several of his "red" acquaintances from the vengeance of the Versailles.

VICTOR HUGO TO HIS WIFE.

In the second number of the *Revue* are given some curious letters written by Victor Hugo just after the *Coup d'Etat* to his wife. He had escaped, disguised as a workman, to Belgium, and these notes, dispatched from Brussels, were all addressed to "Madame Rivière," for the poet's wife had been obliged to take refuge with friends under a false name in order to escape possible imprisonment. At the present time these old epistles acquire a topical interest if only because they prove that the France of 1851-52 was not so very different from the France of to-day.

An excellent map of Crete illustrates M. V. Bérard's third article on the Eastern crisis.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Among the other contents of the *Revue* may be mentioned Marshal Davout's account of what became of the

Army of the Loire after Waterloo; a rather topical paper by M. Vedel describing a day which he spent at Canton, where his adventures were not different to those of the average glob-trotter; and a very elaborate historical *résumé* of how Voltaire saved Calas—a precedent which has been lately appealed to by various members of the "Dreyfus Syndicate" in connection with M. Zola's action.

NOUVELLE REVUE.

WE have referred elsewhere to M. Albalat's article on Alphonse Daudet in the first January number of the *Nouvelle Revue*. To be candid, there is not much else of interest in either number, except M. Hamelle's article on Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which is also dealt with in another column. M. Muteau concludes his account of his trip through Senegal and French Soudan in the suit of M. Lebon, the French colonial minister. It is interesting to note that he strongly recommends the occupation of the Soudan by France, on the ground that it is more fertile and more populous than Senegal. He foresees that the capital of the future Soudan will not be at Kayes, but on the banks of the Niger.

M. de Wailly's article, "Hawaii Free," is an extremely well-written and amusing plea for this veritable earthly paradise and its jolly brown inhabitants.

In the second January number of the *Nouvelle Revue* an anonymous general officer has an important article on "The Fleet and the Army," in which, in view of the struggle at Peking, it is curious to note that he considers what would happen if France, Germany, and Russia were arrayed against England. Such a coalition would, of course, be a natural consequence of England's "insufficiently scrupulous cleverness, her insatiable greed, the unjustified ambitions with which she wearies all the nations, her pride, her weakness (resulting from her limitless expansion and her defective military organization), her character as a nation, and finally the unavoidable necessities which weigh on the three greatest continental powers of Europe." The general says that the coalition would be able to put into the field ten millions of good troops against England's two hundred thousand, while their united fleets would give a good deal of trouble to the British navy, which, in addition to fighting them, would have to protect the colonies. So there would be a new battle of Hastings, which would remind the world that it is not enough to have an appearance of strength.

Following this exposure of England's "splendid isolation" and approaching downfall comes an article by Commandant H. Chassériaud, in which he complains that though France possesses all sorts of ships of war, arsenals erected at great cost, engineers of the first rank, an administrative staff full of knowledge and integrity, and a *personnel* thoroughly well trained from sailor to admiral, yet she has no navy in the true sense of the word—that is to say, no fundamental naval doctrine coördinating all these forces and directing them to a single end.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS

THE *Civiltà Cattolica* (January 15) contains an article, "The Path of Just Reparation," which has excited some attention as indicating a supposed new departure in Vatican policy. In the first place, how-

ever, the *Civiltà*, the organ of the Jesuits, cannot be taken in any official sense as the organ of the Pope; and secondly, the article says very little more than might have been heard in ecclesiastical circles for the last year or two. Any *modus vivendi* as between the Vatican and the Quirinal is regarded as an impossibility. How, then, can the Pope recover his rightful position without sacrificing the national integrity of Italy? The present deadlock between Church and state, the article suggests, has arisen not from the fact of Italian unity, "but from a special mode and form of unity and integrity conceived and carried out with the main object of ousting the spiritual power of the Church." The Jesuit writer goes on to point out that Switzerland, Germany, and the United States are all triumphant proofs that national unity is quite independent of the monarchical form of government; in other words, that a federation of Italian States presents the simplest solution of the dilemma which lies at the root of all the Italian troubles to-day. The article may be regarded as a *ballon d'essai* in view of the decreasing popularity of the house of Savoy; at the same time it should be remembered that the republican party has little influence in Italy and is bitterly anti-clerical.

The Italian reviews were full of literary interest last month. Gabriele d'Annunzio continues in the *Nuova Antologia* (January 1) his gospel paraphrases with the parable of Dives and Lazarus, in which he paints in his most luxuriant style the voluptuous pagan pleasures of the rich man. The result is distinctly unpleasant. Besides excellent critical articles on Daudet and Anatole France, the number contains a review of Italian fiction for the past year, of which the author, D. Oliva, is unable to give a very laudatory account. He selects for special commendation Matilde Serao's "L'Infedele," and for more critical approval "Spasimo," by De Roberto, and "L'Incantesimo," by E. A. Butti. The mid-January number leads off with an article on Leopardi, fully illustrated, in which is quoted a critical appreciation of the poet, written by Gladstone for the *Quarterly Review* in 1850. The same number contains a sprightly and entertaining article on the forms and origin of kissing, by E. Mancini.

Mrs. Browning is the subject of two articles, the result of the recent publication (by Treves, of Milan) of a volume of her selected poems translated by T. Masarani. These are most favorably reviewed in the *Antologia* by the Deputy P. Molmenti, while to the *Rassegna Nazionale* (January 16) Fanny Zampini Solazar, who has done more than any one to cultivate an appreciation of the Brownings in Italy, contributes an interesting critical study of "Aurora Leigh."

The *Revista Musicale Italiana* is a mine of information for all music-lovers. Some fifty pages are devoted to an article (in French) by John Grand-Carteret on the illustrated title-pages of ancient music books, with numbers of beautiful old engravings admirably reproduced. There is also the first of a series of articles on English music, dealing with the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and careful *critiques* of much recent music.

SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

C. N. STARCKE contributes to *Nordisk Tidskrift* an article on "The Scientific Treatment of Sociology." It is divided into four parts: (1) The general methodical rules of science; (2) sociology as a science; (3) the special methods of sociology; (4) the causes of sociological phenomena; from which titles a fair idea of the gist of the article may be gathered.

A lighter tone is given the number by Helena Nyblom's "Reminiscences of Southern Tyrol." The Tyrolese she describes as a sterling, sober-minded people, polite and well behaved, but lacking in lightness and gayety. There is something in the Tyrolese type that strongly reminds one of the Norwegians. They are model church-goers, and listen with rapt attention to their preachers. In describing the beauties of the Tyrol, the writer refers to "Maria Rast," a little pilgrims' chapel surrounded by a garden which is full of white lilies and roses. There is a curious legend in connection with the altar-picture of the Madonna, who is portrayed with the Christ-child in her arms and a wound in her forehead from which blood-drops are falling over herself and the child. The legend says that up in Dalsland, in Sweden, there lived in the sixteenth century a man who had wasted his substance in gambling and evil living, and so thought to put an end to himself by flinging himself in the Vänern. But on his way he became aware of a Madonna picture which had been suffered to remain there, a relic of the Catholic days, and which now fixed upon him reproachful eyes. Enraged at this unexpected interference in his plans, he picked up a stone and flung it at the forehead of the Madonna. To his surprise and terror, blood began to flow from the brow of the pictured face and trickle down over mother and child. Needless to say, he refrained from his sinful act, reformed his ways, and died a model of piety. For several days the picture bled, and crowds came to see the marvel. A Tyrolese artist, then living in Sweden, made a copy of the picture, which afterward came into the possession of a titled family in Eppan, and was finally put up in the little chapel "Maria Rast."



THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY AND POLITICS.

France. By John Edward Courtenay Bodley. Two vols., 8vo, pp. 364-510. New York: The Macmillan Company.

It must suffice at this time to make a merely preliminary mention of this extremely important work, an advance copy of which is laid upon our table as we go to press. Mr. Bodley is an Englishman who has spent the past seven years in France, studying under the best auspices, in all parts of the republic, the political and social conditions of the country. As he remarks in his introduction, he might three or four years ago have given us the result of his studies in four large volumes. Having, however, continued his labors for several years longer, he has been able to digest his materials and present his conclusions in two volumes of moderate size and open print. The compass of the work is not as broad by any means as that of Mr. Bryce's "American Commonwealth." Mr. Bodley's volumes are mainly devoted to the study of political history and the working of political institutions since the great revolution of the last century. Undoubtedly the work will at once command high and authoritative rank.

Modern France, 1789-1895. By André Lebon. 12mo, pp. 500. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

This fresh volume in the "Story of the Nations" series appears in a new style of binding which that very popular series is henceforth to wear. M. Lebon, the author of this book on modern France, is a member of the Chamber of Deputies. The story that he tells is chiefly that of revolutions, dynasties, and political movements, from the outbreak of the revolution of 1789 down to our day. The book is a marvelous summary of information.

Essais et Études. Par Émile de Laveleye. Troisième Série, 1883-1892. Paper, 8vo, pp. 418. Paris: Félix Alcan.

The principal works of the late Prof. Émile de Laveleye form a long list which will stand for generations to come as a testimony to the remarkable intellectual activity of that eminent observer and thinker. Besides the books he produced, M. de Laveleye was constantly writing articles of first-class importance for the French, Belgian, Italian, English, and American periodicals and reviews. Since his death these magazine articles have from time to time been making appearance in collected book form. A third such volume has reached us from the press of Félix Alcan, in Paris. The papers collected in this third volume are all of them worthy of preservation and are of great variety in their subjects. They deal with questions of political economy, of international politics, of science, geography, religion, and various Belgian questions.

Essays on the Civil War and Reconstruction and Related Topics. By William Archibald Dunning, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 385. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

All but one of the essays included in this volume have been published by Professor Dunning in the *Political Science Quarterly*, the *Yale Review*, and the papers of the American Historical Association. The author's aim is to present to the younger generation of readers a view of the political and constitutional, rather than the military history of the civil war. Professor Dunning has made one of the first serious attempts to set forth the really profound problems embraced in what we term "reconstruction."

Thirty Years of American Finance. By Alexander Dana Noyes. 12mo, pp. 292. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

Mr. Noyes' title-page aptly explains the scope of his book. The secondary title is as follows: "A Short Financial History of the Government and People of the United States Since the Civil War, 1865-1896." The attempt is made "to narrate the series of events which influenced American financial history between 1865 and 1897, and to point out clearly and concisely the relation of those events to one another." The successive chapters deal with The Inflation Period, The Struggle for Resumption, Resumption of Specie Payments, The Silver Problem, The Surplus Revenue of 1888, The Two Laws of 1890, The Expulsion of Gold, The Panic of 1893, The Government Loans and the Tariff of 1894, and The Bond Syndicate Operation. The point of view is that of the gold-standard, sound-money men. Those who may not agree with the line of argument will at least find the book stimulating and its presentation of facts both accurate and extremely valuable.

The Study of City Government: An Outline of the Problems of Municipal Functions, Control and Organization. By Delos F. Wilcox, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 282. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

It is by an oversight that our readers have not had their attention most favorably attracted to a work by Prof. Delos Wilcox, published several months ago, entitled "The Study of City Government." It is a compact little volume in which the student will find summed up most intelligently and clearly the present-day problems encountered in the administration of cities, and the methods by which cities at home and abroad are undertaking to deal with those questions. Dr. Wilcox has availed himself of the best information, has utilized the work of others—always, of course, with due acknowledgment—and has presented the whole subject in a well-proportioned and comprehensive fashion.

The Liberty and Free Soil Parties in the Northwest. By Theodore Clarke Smith, Ph.D. 8vo, pp. 363. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.

Dr. Smith's volume in the "Harvard Historical Studies" is devoted to the local history of the political anti-slavery movement, a subject essentially new to historical writers, nearly all of whom have approached the question from the national point of view. The material incorporated in Dr. Smith's volume has a direct bearing on the origin and development of the present Republican party. After reading this account of the rise and influence of anti-slavery parties in the States of the old Northwest Territory, we can readily understand why the "anti-Nebraska" agitation of 1854-56 was more successful in those States than elsewhere.

The Neutrality of the American Lakes and Anglo-American Relations. By James Morton Callahan, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 192. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. \$1.50.

The first of the Johns Hopkins historical studies to appear in 1898 is an elaborate paper by Dr. James Morton Callahan, on "The Neutrality of the American Lakes and Anglo-American Relations." This is a more ambitious treatise than has recently appeared in the Johns Hopkins series. Dr. Callahan begins with a brief discussion of "The American Peace Policy." He then proceeds to consider the conditions which led to the treaty of 1783 and their bearings on

our northern lake boundary. The story of the passing of the control of the great lakes from British to American hands, in the War of 1812, forms another chapter. The writer then discusses the agreement of 1817 regarding the reduction of naval forces on the lakes, the Canadian rebellion and the resulting entanglements, the part played by the great lakes in our civil war, and the adjustment of irritating questions that has since taken place. Dr. Callahan has spared no pains in consulting all available American and Canadian authorities, and his monograph is doubtless the most thorough exposition of the subject that has yet been written from any point of view.

The War of Greek Independence, 1822 to 1833. By W. Alison Phillips. 12mo, pp. 443. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

The rewriting of the story of the Greek war of independence, which occupied so long a time in the earlier years of the century, seems to have been demanded by the general interest in the events of 1897. The aim of Mr. Phillips in preparing this brief account has been to make more generally accessible this interesting chapter of modern history. The work is provided with an excellent map.

Hawaii's Story. By Hawaii's Queen, Liliuokalani. 8vo, pp. 409. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$2.

This book, attributed to the person who still calls herself "Hawaii's Queen"—although she had a year or two ago duly renounced that title and acknowledged the legitimacy of the Hawaiian republic—has been put forth at this time, presumably, in the interest of the movement against annexation. So far as it may have any influence on the determination of that question, it will be likely to help the annexationists.

TRAVEL, DESCRIPTION, AND ADVENTURE.

Klondike: The Chicago Record's Book for Gold-Seekers. 8vo, pp. 424. Chicago: The Chicago Record Company. \$1.

The Chicago Record was one of the first newspapers in the United States to procure full and reliable reports of the Klondike gold discoveries last summer, and the fund of general information about the Yukon region which its correspondents accumulated was quite encyclopedic. From this a volume has been compiled which is well fitted to serve as a hand-book for the intending prospector or settler in the Alaskan gold regions. The book is well illustrated and is the most complete publication of its kind yet put out.

Alaska: Its Neglected Past, Its Brilliant Future. By Bushrod Washington James. 12mo, pp. 444. Philadelphia: The Sunshine Publishing Company. \$1.50.

Dr. James has been a student of Alaskan problems for some years. The aim of his present volume is to arouse such an interest in the country and its needs as may lead to comprehensive legislation by Congress for the government of the Territory. The book's descriptive chapters are based on actual observation, and there are numerous maps and illustrations. The author discusses the sealing and boundary questions from an American point of view, while the gold-fields, of course, demand their share of attention.

Across the Sub-Arctics of Canada: A Journey of 3,200 Miles by Canoe and Snowshoe Through the Barren Lands. By J. W. Tyrrell C.E. 8vo, pp. 280. Toronto: William Briggs.

This account very well supplements the story of our own Caspar Whitney's travels through the desolate regions lying between Great Slave Lake and Hudson Bay. It is the record of an exploration made for the Canadian Geological Survey in 1893. Appendices contain a valuable classified list of plants collected on the expedition and an Eskimo vocabulary of words and phrases.

Afloat on the Ohio: An Historical Pilgrimage of a Thousand Miles in a Skiff, from Redstone to Cairo. By Reuben Gold Thwaites. 12mo, pp. 333. Chicago: Way & Williams. \$1.50.

Mr. Thwaites has a unique gift in his ability to combine a tale of mild and natural adventure with an easy sort of historical narrative. This was illustrated in his sketches entitled "Historic Waterways," and is even more evident in his present story of a boat trip down the Ohio, the object of which was to get "local color" for more serious work in Western history.

Trail and Camp-Fire: The Book of the Boone and Crockett Club. Edited by George Bird Grinnell and Theodore Roosevelt. 8vo, pp. 353. New York: Forest and Stream Publishing Company. \$2.50.

Among the important papers in this third volume issued by the Boone and Crockett Club we note Mr. A. I. Low's "Labrador Peninsula," Mr. Wm. Lord Smith's "African Shooting Trip," Mr. George Bird Grinnell's "Wolves and Wolf Nature," and Mr. Roosevelt's "On the Little Missouri." There are also interesting descriptions of "Bear Traits," and the club's interest in questions of public concern is shown in the discussion of the Adirondack deer law and the account of the origin of the New York Zoological Society. The volume is illustrated.

A World Pilgrimage. By John Henry Barrows. Edited by Mary Eleanor Barrows. 12mo, pp. 479. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$2.

In this volume Dr. Barrows' observations of the life and customs of European and Asiatic peoples are recorded in the form of a traveler's first impressions. The writer's broad sympathies and unflinching good sense have contributed much to the human interest of this series of letters. Such books make more real a sense of the growing cosmopolitanism of our time.

Korea and Her Neighbors. By Isabella Bird Bishop. With a preface by Sir Walter C. Hillier. 8vo, pp. 480. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$2.

Mrs. Bishop's new travel book, based on studies made during four visits to the "hermit nation" between January, 1894, and March, 1897, is the most comprehensive description of that strange land and people yet published. The author has had the advantage of seeing the country at the most important crisis of its recent history, and she has the faculty of vividly portraying what she has seen. The illustrations of the book are reproductions of photographs taken by the author.

Going to War in Greece. By Frederick Palmer. 12mo, pp. 192. New York: R. H. Russell. \$1.25.

Mr. Frederick Palmer, the correspondent of the New York Press, was exceptionally fortunate in seeing every engagement of the month's campaign which ended so disastrously for the Greeks in the spring of 1897, and he scored several journalistic "beats" of no mean order. His little book gives an inside view of the modern war correspondent's trials and triumphs. Moreover, it helps us to a clearer conception of the real animus of the Greco-Turkish conflict and some of the underlying causes of its quick termination.

A Note-Book in Northern Spain. By Archer M. Huntington. 4to, pp. 275. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.50.

Mr. Huntington has confined his notes and sketches to those parts of Spain that are often, mistakenly, regarded as less interesting to the traveler than the more famous cities and villages of the South. In his rambles among the Pyrenees he unearthed a wealth of local tradition on which he has freely drawn for the benefit of his readers. The volume is beautifully printed and illustrated with special care and success.

Two Ladds' First Trip Abroad. By Anna M. Hager Ladd. 18mo, pp. 348. Minneapolis, Minn.: Published by the author.

Mr. and Mrs. Ladd, of Minneapolis, had no exceptional experiences in their first visit to Europe, and Mrs. Ladd evidently does not regard her book as an important contribution to the literature of travel. She has made a very attractive narrative, chiefly for the benefit of her own circle of friends. It is a narrative that gives particular attention to the minute details of travel and of foreign life that came under Mrs. Ladd's observation, and for that very reason it has a certain value as contemporary testimony that many a more ambitious book lacks altogether.

Men I Have Fished With. By Fred Mather. 8vo, pp. 371. New York: Forest and Stream Publishing Company. \$2.

With one or two exceptions Mr. Mather's fishing comrades, while doubtless excellent sportsmen, were not distinguished greatly in other lines. Mr. Mather's sketches are clever revelations of character and stories of adventure with rod and gun, "from the killing of little fishes and birds to a buffalo hunt," as the author puts it. If Mr. Mather has not made a very important contribution to American biography, he has at least told some good stories and written a wholesome and invigorating book.

BIOGRAPHY.

Horace Mann and the Common School Revival in the United States. By B. A. Hinsdale, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 326. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

The far-reaching services of Horace Mann to what may be termed educational statesmanship in the United States have been duly recognized by American school men. Professor Hinsdale's volume in the series of "Great Educators" summarizes those services and gives them a proper setting in their historical relations.

Eighty Years and More (1815-1897): Reminiscences of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. 8vo, pp. 474. New York: European Publishing Company. \$2.

Mrs. Stanton's book of reminiscences appears in the semi-centennial jubilee year of the woman-suffrage agitation. The famous Seneca Falls convention, in which Mrs. Stanton was one of the leading spirits, was held in July, 1848, and from that day to this her name has been associated with that of Susan B. Anthony in the world movement for the enfranchisement of women. Her career as a reform lecturer and agitator has been a long and notable one, beginning as it did in the anti-slavery days. Few Americans now living have enjoyed so wide an acquaintance with the distinguished men and women of the second half of the century as this book reveals.

Reminiscences of William Wetmore Story, the American Sculptor and Author. By Mary E. Phillips. 12mo, pp. 291. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. \$1.75.

William Wetmore Story, a man of remarkable gifts and attractive personality, died in Rome in 1895. Several years before his death the writer of this memoir had obtained from him, through a letter of introduction from Miss Eliza Allen Starr, of Chicago, much interesting and valuable information regarding his life-work. This is supplemented, in the present volume, with manuscript materials furnished by Miss Starr.

Twelve Naval Captains: Being a Record of Certain Americans who Made Themselves Immortal. By Molly Elliot Seawell. 12mo, pp. 233. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

The twelve naval officers selected for this record are those who most distinguished themselves in the American Revolution and the War of 1812 and during the intervening period. The first biography in the book is that of Paul

Jones, our first national naval hero, and the last is a sketch of James Lawrence, whose "Don't give up the ship" has been the watchword of the American navy from his time to ours.

John Hunter, Man of Science and Surgeon (1728-1793). By Stephen Paget, M.A. 12mo, pp. 272. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

William Harvey. By D'Arcy Power, F.S.A. 12mo, pp. 283. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

Sir James Young Simpson and Chloroform (1811-1870). By H. Laing Gordon. 12mo, pp. 237. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

The series of biographies entitled "Masters of Medicine," which was well begun under the editorial supervision of the late Ernest Hart, is an enterprise of more than ordinary merit. It is a strange fact that comparatively little is known about the lives of such benefactors of the race as Harvey, Jenner, Hunter, and Simpson beyond the most meager accounts of their services to science. Readable medical biographies have been few indeed. This new series fills a real gap in our literature, and we hope that the death of the editor will not prevent the execution of the original plan. Each volume has a photogravure frontispiece portrait.

Ambrose Paré and His Times (1510-1590). By Stephen Paget. 12mo, pp. 309. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

The story of the great French surgeon of the sixteenth century should be known outside of France. Mr. Paget's work is based on the standard authorities (untranslated) and is illustrated with an interesting portrait and several reproductions from ancient prints.

Sir Walter Raleigh: The British Dominion of the West. By Martin A. S. Hume. 12mo, pp. 449. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

To Americans it will seem especially fitting that the new biographical series of "Builders of Greater Britain" should begin with a sketch of Sir Walter Raleigh, the man who really conceived the idea of Anglo-Saxon domination in this Western world. It is true that the direct results of Raleigh's statesmanship were in after-years largely lost to Britain, but that "is another story." Raleigh was in the truest sense the creator of that "British dominion of the West" which in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries made the "Greater Britain" and laid the foundations of another great English-speaking nationality.

New Letters of Napoleon I., Omitted from the Edition Published Under the Auspices of Napoleon III. From the French. By Lady Mary Loyd. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.

The publication of more than five hundred "new" letters of Napoleon is an event which would once have roused far more curiosity and interest than at the present day, when the general conception of the Napoleonic character has become so fixed and definite that no amount of self-revelation through rediscovered letters is likely to greatly change it. The correspondence included in this volume is addressed to many persons in various stations and relations to Bonaparte, and it touches on a multitude of subjects. The Emperor's directions to his ministers are among the most piquant passages in the book. American affairs are touched upon, but only incidentally.

RELIGION AND ETHICS.

The Holy Bible, Polychrome Edition. A New English Translation, with Explanatory Notes. 4to. The Book of Judges, by Rev. G. F. Moore, D.D. \$1.25. The Book of Psalms, by Horace Howard Furness. \$2.50. The Book of the Prophet Isaiah, by Rev. T. K. Cheyne, M.A., D.D. \$2.50. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

The general plan of the polychrome Bible was fully described in this REVIEW for December, 1896. The distinctive

typographical feature of the work, which gives the edition its name, is the arrangement of colors on the background of the page to show the various sources from which the books have been composed. This device helps to an understanding of many of the more important results of modern critical scholarship. The services of the world's greatest biblical scholars have been enlisted in the work of translating and annotating. Thus the English rendering of the Psalms has been done by that accomplished student of English letters, Dr. Horace H. Furness, of Philadelphia, while the notes to the text have been prepared by Wellhausen, the great German critic, who also furnishes an appendix on the music of the ancient Hebrews. Each volume contains illustrations from Assyrian and Egyptian monuments or from photographs of biblical scenery.

The Modern Reader's Bible. St. Matthew and St. Mark and the General Epistles. Edited, with notes, by Richard G. Moulton. 16mo, pp. 330. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

Professor Moulton's presentation of the books of the New Testament in modern literary form will be welcomed by all who have followed his work in the Old Testament. The present volume includes the gospels of Matthew and Mark and the epistles of James, Peter, and Jude, with a critical introduction and notes.

An Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament. By S. R. Driver. 8vo, pp. 588. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

This is the sixth edition of Canon Driver's scholarly work, with matter which in former editions appeared in appendices incorporated in the main text, so that the results of the latest criticism are stated in appropriate order.

Prayers Ancient and Modern, Selected and Arranged for Daily Reading. By the editor of "Daily Strength for Daily Needs." 16mo, pp. 377. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. \$1.

Many authors have contributed to this collection of prayers. Among modern writers one would hardly turn to Robert Louis Stevenson in a quest for this form of literature, but two prayers by Stevenson are included in the little volume before us. One of the most voluminous contributors is Christina Georgina Rossetti.

Hymns That Have Helped: Being a Collection of Hymns Which Have Been Found Most Useful to the Children of Men. By W. T. Stead. 16mo, pp. 276. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 75 cents.

Mr. Stead's collection of testimonies from the men and women who have been helped by the hymns included in his little book is very interesting. Several of the hymns selected for this publication are favorites of long standing, while others can hardly be said to be familiar to American ears, but the reasons for their inclusion are brought out in the editorial notes. The American edition of "Hymns That Have Helped" should have as marked a success as the English edition enjoyed.

Scientific Aspects of Christian Evidences. By G. Frederick Wright. 12mo, pp. 362. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Earlier works, and especially "The Logic of Christian Evidences," have shown Professor Wright's marked qualifications as a writer on the relations of science and religion. This author's position is indeed unique, for he has become an expert in two distinct fields. For many years he has pursued the study of glacial action (from which has resulted his important book on "The Ice Age in North America"), and during the same time he has continually held a chair in a theological seminary. All the recently discovered external evidences of Christianity have appealed to him with unusual force, and in his new volume they will be found clearly

stated. Professor Wright has a literary style well suited to his purpose; his books are readable as well as logical.

The New Puritanism. Papers by Lyman Abbott, Amory H. Bradford, Charles A. Berry, and others. Edited by Rossiter W. Raymond. 12mo, pp. 275. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. \$1.25.

This volume contains the addresses given on the occasion of the semi-centennial anniversary celebration of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Berry, of Wolverhampton, England, spoke on "Beecher's Influence Upon Religious Thought in England," Dr. George A. Gordon on "The Theological Problem for To-day," Dr. Washington Gladden on "The Social Problems of the Future," and President Tucker, of Dartmouth, on "The Church of the Future." These addresses, together with the two on modern Puritanism by Dr. Abbott and Dr. Bradford, are all worthy of preservation, apart from the temporary interest connected with Plymouth's commemoration services.

The Service of God: Sermons, Essays and Addresses. By Samuel A. Barnett. 12mo, pp. 346. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.

This book is full of the spirit of the author's service of humanity in East London, where as warden of Toynbee Hall Mr. Barnett has had unusual opportunities to study the problems of modern philanthropy and practical religion as they present themselves in the crowded city. Mr. Barnett's point of view is well known to many of our readers; he represents the "moderate" wing of the English Christian socialists.

Antichrist: Including the Period from the Arrival of Paul in Rome to the End of the Jewish Revolution. By Ernest Renan. Translated by Joseph H. Allen. 8vo, pp. 442. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$2.50.

This the fourth volume in Renan's series entitled "History of the Origins of Christianity" has been commended to readers as exhibiting the author's traits as a historian with especial clearness. Professor Allen's translation should be of service to those readers of "Quo Vadis" who wish to broaden their information concerning the time of Nero.

Christianity and the Progress of Man, as Illustrated by Modern Missions. By W. Douglas Mackenzie. 12mo, pp. 250. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.25.

This book attempts to cover in a summary way the ground which Dr. Dennis has explored with great care in his work on "Christian Missions and Social Progress." Professor Mackenzie writes with full and accurate information and with fervent interest in missionary enterprise. His father and mother have served as missionaries in South Africa for the past forty years.

Christianity the World-Religion. Lectures Delivered in India and Japan. By John Henry Barrows, D.D. 12mo, pp. 412. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.

These lectures, delivered by Dr. Barrows through the generosity of Mrs. Haskell, a wealthy benefactress of the University of Chicago, attracted world-wide attention and did much to enhance respect for the Christian faith in the Orient. An interesting account of the reception accorded to Dr. Barrows in India is given in an appendix to this volume by the Rev. Dr. Robert A. Hume.

Buddhism and Its Christian Critics. By Dr. Paul Carus. 12mo, pp. 316. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. \$1.25.

Perhaps the most sympathetic study of Buddhism that has recently appeared in the English language. The tone of the book is not, however, hostile to Christianity. The author addresses himself mainly to such Christians as wish to get an insight into the teachings of Buddhism. His chapters may be read with profit, even if at times without full acceptance of all his propositions, by the open-minded student of comparative religion.

Practical Ethics : A Collection of Addresses and Essays. By Henry Sidgwick. 12mo, pp. 260. New York : The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

Professor Sidgwick represents in England the views and purposes for which Dr. Felix Adler and the ethical culturists stand in this country. His last volume of essays deals with the practical problems attending the work of the ethical societies that were founded about ten years ago in London and Cambridge.

REFERENCE.

Students' Edition of a Standard Dictionary of the English Language. 8vo, pp. 923. New York : Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$2.

The convenient abridgment of the Standard Dictionary, "designed to give the orthography, pronunciation, meaning, and etymology of over sixty thousand words and phrases in the speech and literature of the English-speaking peoples," is certainly superior to earlier attempts in the making of "school" and "students'" dictionaries. The selection of words has been made with great care. Students in American colleges and preparatory schools will find that special effort has been made to retain all words occurring in the series of "English classics" on which college entrance requirements in English are based. The abridgment shows every evidence of skill and good judgment on the part of the compilers. It is a compact and handy volume, useful at the office desk as well as in the library or study.

Dictionary of Quotations (Classical). By Thomas Benfield Harbottle. 8vo, pp. 648. New York : The Macmillan Company. \$2.

This dictionary of classical quotations has been prepared as far as possible along the lines laid down in the "Dictionary of English Quotations" by Colonel Dalbacc. A special effort has been made to produce a volume serviceable to non-classical as well as to classical students, and the compiler has taken particular pains to avoid the perpetuation of errors.

Punctuation : With Chapters on Hyphenization, Capitalization, and Spelling. By F. Horace Teall. 16mo, pp. 199. New York : D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

One important merit of Mr. Teall's little manual is its economy in the formulation of rules; the author relies rather on the enunciation of well-defined principles and the citation of examples of their application. The book is clearly written; the pros and cons of controverted questions are fairly stated and judiciously determined, and probably no better guide can be found for the perplexed literary worker.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

Elements of Constructive Geometry, Inductively Presented. By William Noetling. From the German of K. H. Stöcker. 12mo, pp. 62. Boston : Silver, Burdett & Co. 36 cents.

The Elements of Geometry. By Henry W. Keigwin. 12mo, pp. 227. New York : Henry Holt & Co. \$1.

Famous Problems of Elementary Geometry. By Wooster Woodruff Beman and David Eugene Smith. 12mo, pp. 89. Boston : Ginn & Co. 55 cents.

Suggestions for Laboratory and Field Work in High School Geology. By Ralph S. Tarr. Paper, 12mo, pp. 100. New York : The Macmillan Company. 25 cents.

An Introductory Course in Quantitative Chemical Analysis. By Percy Norton Evans, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 83. Boston : Ginn & Co. 55 cents.

Laboratory Directions in General Biology. By Harriet Randolph, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 167. New York : Henry Holt & Co. 80 cents.

Physical Experiments : A Manual and Note Book. By Alfred P. Gage, Ph.D. 8vo, pp. 105. Boston : Ginn & Co.

The Essentials of Gearing. By Gardner C. Anthony, A.M. 8vo, pp. 106. Boston : D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.50.

Maldon and Brunnanburgh : Two Old English Songs of Battle. Edited by Charles L. Crow, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 84. Boston : Ginn & Co. 65 cents.

Exercises in Greek Composition. By Edwin H. Higley. 12mo, pp. 187. Boston : Ginn & Co. \$1.10.

Selections from L'Honnond's Viri Romæ and Cornelius Nepos. Edited by Jno. T. Buchanan and R. A. Minckwitz. 16mo, pp. 198. New York : Maynard, Merrill & Co. 60 cents.

The Second Book of Cæsar's Gallic War. Edited for the use of schools by William C. Collar. 16mo, pp. 105. Boston : Ginn & Co. 40 cents.

Die Deutsche Sprache in Natürlichen Reihen. By Joseph K. Egger. 16mo, pp. 110. Golden, Colo. : Published by the author. \$1.

Heath's Modern Language Series : "Der Bibliothekar," by Gustav von Moser, 30 cents ; "Moni der Geiss-hub," by Johanna Spyri, 25 cents ; "German Selections for Sight Translation," 15 cents. Paper, 12mo. Boston : D. C. Heath & Co.

A Primer of French Pronunciation. By John E. Matzke, Ph.D. Paper, 16mo, pp. 77. New York : Henry Holt & Co. 25 cents.

Sainte-Beuve : Seven of the "Causeries du Lundi." Edited, with notes, by George McLean Harper, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 227. New York : Henry Holt & Co.

An Elementary Scientific French Reader. By P. Mariotte-Davies, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 132. Boston : D. C. Heath & Co. 40 cents.

First Facts and Sentences in French. By Victor Bétis and Howard Swan. 12mo, pp. 125. New York : Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. 65 cents.

Fra le Corde di un Contrabasso. By Salvatore Farina. With notes by T. E. Comba. Paper, 16mo, pp. 96. New York : William R. Jenkins.

Un Drama Nuevo : A Drama in Three Acts. By Don Joaquín Estébanez. Edited, with notes, by John E. Matzke. Paper, 12mo, pp. 112. New York : William R. Jenkins. 35 cents.

Parables for School and Home. By Wendell P. Garrison. 12mo, pp. 229. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

The Yersin Phono-Rhythmic Method of French Pronunciation, Accent, and Diction. French and English. By M. and J. Yersin. 12mo, pp. 245. Philadelphia : J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.10.

Selected Letters of Cicero. Edited, with notes, by Frank Frost Abbott. 12mo, pp. 391. Boston : Ginn & Co.

Eight Books of Homer's Odyssey. With introduction and vocabulary. By Bernadotte Perrin and Thomas Day Seymour. 12mo, pp. 175. Boston : Ginn & Co. \$1.65.

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LEADING ARTICLES IN THE MARCH MAGAZINES.

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Political and Municipal Legislation in 1897. E. D. Durand.
Proposed Reform for the Monetary System. J. F. Johnson.
A Misguided Philosopher in the Field of Economics. W. G. L. Taylor.

The Arena.—Boston. March.

Trusts: Their Causes and the Remedy. Marion Butler.
The Victory of the Vanquished. Charles A. Towne.
Currency Reform. Anthony W. Dimock.
A Single Standard for the World. Francis E. Woodruff.
Commissioner Harris' "Statistics and Socialism." G. Wilson.
Pingree Potato Culture and Its Effects on Business. C. A. Robinson.
Law, Lawlessness, and Labor. H. W. B. Mackay.
The Exiled Christ in Christian Russia. B. O. Flower.
Girls' Coöperative Boarding Homes. Robert Stein.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. March.

English as Against French Literature. H. D. Sedgwick, Jr.
England's Economic and Political Crisis. J. N. Larned.
The Municipal Service of Boston. Francis C. Lowell.
The Australian Democracy. E. L. Godkin.
The Social and Domestic Life of Japan. K. Mitsukuri.
A First Performance in Shakespeare's Time. H. W. Fisher.
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The Century Magazine.—New York. March.

The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. John R. Proctor.
The River Trip to the Klondike. John Sidney Webb.
The Rush to the Klondike Over the Mountain Passes. E. S. Curtis.
Mexican Society in Maximilian's Time, 1866. Sara Y. Stevenson.
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The German Army and Navy. H. W. Raymond.
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The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. March.

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Triumphs in Amateur Photography.—IV. Marmaduke Humphrey.
The Preliminary Period of the American Revolution. G. C. Lay.
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Harper's Magazine.—New York. March.

An American Army Maneuver. Franklin Matthews.
Social Pictorial Satire.—II. George Du Maurier.
Stirring Times in Austria. Mark Twain.
In the Wake of a War. Julian Ralph.
The Earliest Painter in America. Charles H. Galt.
Policy of Germany in Respect to Austria and Turkey.
Reminiscences of Eminent Lecturers. Joel Benton.
The Century's Progress in Anatomy and Physiology. H. S. Williams.
Our National Seminary of Learning. W. J. McGee.

Home Magazine.—Binghamton, N. Y. March.

The Hero of the Yalu. Calvin D. Wilson.
In a Sportsman's Paradise. Franklin O. Harding.
Dora Valesca Becker, Violiniste. Regina A. Hilliard.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. March.

In Fashionable Siberia. T. G. Allen, Jr.
Living on Two Hundred Dollars a Year. A. H. Zander.
When Fashion Graced the Bowery. M. s. Burton Harrison.

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.—Philadelphia. March.

The Status of American Agriculture. George E. Walsh.
Pearl-Seeking. Frank H. Sweet.
Historic Diamonds. Neith Boyce.
The Antics of Electricity. George J. Varney.
Literary Nomenclature. F. Foster.
The Archaeology of Nursery Classics. Agnes C. Sage.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. March.

Letters from the Andrée Party.
Where Is Andrée? Walter Wellman.
Reminiscences of the Civil War.—V. Charles A. Dana.
Ho, for the Klondike! Hamlin Garland.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. March.

Giovanni Boldini. H. S. McMaster.
The Tall Buildings of New York.
A National Quarantine. Walter Wyman.
The Khedive of Egypt. Frederic C. Penfield.
Will the People Have Shakespeare?

New England Magazine.—Boston. March.

American College for Girls at Constantinople. Emma P. Telford.
William Pitt Fessenden. Richard Webb.
Municipal Art in Italy. Allen French.
Expensive Living the Blight on America. Joseph Lee.
New England in India. Francis E. Clark.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. March.

The Workers—The West.—I. Walter A. Wyckoff.
A Pompeian Gentleman's Home-Life. E. Neville-Rolfe.
The Story of the Revolution. Henry Cabot Lodge.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York.

January.

Combined Toning and Fixing Bath and Its Dangers.
The Practice of the Gum-Bichromate Process. J. Packham.

February.

Intensification, Whole or Partial. A. W. Scott.
Sunlight in Lantern Slides. C. H. Bothamley.

American Monthly Magazine.—Washington. February.

The Orators of the American Revolution. Mary P. Root.

Reminiscences of Haddonfield, N. J., During the Revolution.
Cambridge a Century Ago. Miriam G. Eichelberger.

American Monthly Review of Reviews.—New York.

February.

A Sketch of Alphonse Daudet.
The Traveling Library—A Boon for American Country Readers. W. B. Shaw.

Arctic Exploration and the Quest of the North Pole. Walter Wellman.

Why Should Arctic Exploration Be Continued?
The Advancement of the Peace Movement Throughout the World.
Frederic Passy.
British Problems and Policies for 1898. W. T. Stead.

Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.—New York.
February.

The Evolution of the Mind. David S. Jordan.
School Gardens. Henry L. Clapp.
The United States Forest Reserves. Charles D. Walcott.
The Racial Geography of Europe.—XIII. W. Z. Ripley.
Scientific Progress in the Closing Century. L. Büchner.
Evolutionary Ethics. Herbert Spencer.
Principles of Taxation.—XV.: What Is Property? D. A. Wells.
Feet and Hands.—II. Mrs. H. Bernard.
Education in the Animal Kingdom. Charles Letourneau.
The Primary Social Settlement. Kate K. Ide.

The Architectural Record.—New York. (Quarterly.) January.

Palladio and His Work. Alfredo Melani.
The Problem of the Leaning Tower of Pisa. W. H. Good-year.

The New Library of Congress. Russell Sturgis.
French Cathedrals.—XIII. Barr Ferree.
The School Buildings of New York. J. B. Robinson.
New York Public Library.

The Arena.—Boston. February.

The Politico-Financial Controversy. G. W. Julian.
The Revision of the Constitution. Walter Clark.
Reasons for the Failure of the Bimetallic Conference. J. R. Challen.
The Mission of Machinery. Henry M. Williams.
The Corporations Against the People. B. O. Flower.
Secret Societies and the State. J. M. Foster.
A Phase of Gutter Journalism: Faking. J. B. M. McGovern.
The Theological Development of a Child. Fanny D. Bergen.

The Art Amateur.—New York. February.

The Complete Work of Rembrandt. R. Riordan.
Sketching from Nature. A. C. Vanderhoof.
How to Become a Ceramic Decorator. F. B. Aulich.
The Use of Color in Glass-Painting. F. E. Hall.

The Art Interchange.—New York. February.

Velasquez, Titian, and Rembrandt. Edward Poynter.
The Renaissance at Its Height. E. H. Blashfield.
The Secret of India Ink.
Art for Man's Sake. G. C. Teall.

Atlanta.—London. February.

The Percies: The Romance of Great Families. G. Oliver-Williams.
Lamps, Lanterns, and Lights; Ancient and Modern. Maud J. Vyse.

Bankers' Magazine.—New York. January.

Making Defalcations Difficult. E. P. Moxey.
History of the Legal-Tender Note.
The Bank of Scotland. J. M. Forbes.
Can the Conventional Check-Book Be Improved? A. O. Kirtledge.

February.

Plan of the Monetary Commission.
Banking under the Monetary Commission's Plan.
Country Checks and Country Bank Accounts.
Changes in the National Bank Act.
Negotiations for International Bimetallicism.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. January.

Progress of Banking in Great Britain and Ireland During 1897.
The Increase in the Number of Banking Offices Opened.
The Bank of England.
The New Indian Currency Measures.

The Biblical World.—Chicago. February.

Women in Palestine. Julia E. Bulkley.
The Biblical Element in the Modern Sermon. W. H. P. Faunce.
Purpose and Plan of the Gospel of Matthew. E. D. Burton.
Jesus as an Organizer of Men. W. Rauschenbusch.
The Chronology of the Apostolic Age. C. W. Votaw.

Blackwood's Magazine.—Edinburgh. February.

Among the Cretan Insurgents. Ernest N. Bennett.
Queen Oglethorpe.
John Nicholson of Delhi.
The Spanish Crisis.
Transport Service and the Health of the Army in India.
The First Speeches of Edmund Burke. John Cooke.
The Crisis in China.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. January 15.

The Production and Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages.
British Versus German Trade Methods.
The American Cotton Goods Trade.
Trading Stations of the West Coast of Africa.
The Cultivation of Coffee and Tea in India.
False Trade Descriptions in India.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. February.

Anglo-Saxon Superiority. Robert W. Shannon.
The Modern English Girl. Sarah Grand.
The Makers of the Dominion of Canada.—IV. J. G. Bourlnot.
The Solicitor-General of Canada. Byron Nicholson.
The Klondike. J. Gordon Smith.
Some Experiences in the Chilkoot Pass. T. S. Scott.
The Fenian Invasion of Quebec, 1866. J. W. Dafeo.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. February.

Berlin; a Capital at Play. B. Fletcher Robinson.
Licking the Lightning. Robert Machray.
Cabs of All Countries. Alfred T. Story.
About the Coinage. Alexis Krausse.
Animals as Hunters. Henry Scherren.
Mountaineering in Winter; a Climb on the Schreckhorn.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. February.

The Japanese Battleship "Yashima." E. H. T. D'Eyncourt.
Natural Gas in the United States. Hosea Webster.
Recent Improvements in Electro-Galvanizing. S. Cowper-Cowles.
Mechanical Stokers. William R. Roney.
Technical Education in Great Britain. W. H. Bailey.
Floating Docks. Sydney F. Staples.
The Late Gen. Francis A. Walker. C. J. H. Woodbury.

Catholic World.—New York. February.

Spiritual Development Versus Materialism and Socialism.
M. M. Sheedy.
Happy Marriages of Noted Persons. Frances A. Doughty.
Customs, Races, and Religions in the Balkans. E. M. Lynch.
Socialism, Altruism, and the Labor Question. G. McDermot.
The Recollections of Aubrey De Vere. I. A. Taylor.
St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.
Henryk Sienkiewicz.
Practical Citizenship.—II. Robert J. Mahon.
The Child-Study Congress.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. February.

Revelations of the South American Cattle Trade.
The Patent Office Library. J. B. C. Kershaw.
A Ramble in Muscat. J. F. Fraser.

Charities Review.—New York. December.

A National Disgrace. Frederick H. Wines.
Samuel Gridley Howe. Jenkin Lloyd Jones.
Paul Dunbar, Negro Poet. C. B. Wilmer.
Law and Drink. Frederick H. Wines.
Catholic Cooperation in Charity. Timothy D. Hurley.
New York City Charity Appropriation. Homer Folks.

Contemporary Review.—London. February.

The Breaking Up of the Austrian Empire. N. E. Prorok.
The British Ship of War. Fred. T. Jane.
Alphonse Daudet. Virginia M. Crawford.
The Problem of the Far West.
The Attack on the London County Council. T. McKinnon Wood.
Our Trade with Western China. John Foster Fraser.
The State of the Army. A Member of the Headquarters Staff.

Bechuanaland. John Mackenzie.
The National Liberal Federation. "A Moderate Radical."

Cornhill Magazine.—London. February.

Fights for the Flag. W. H. Fitchett.
Mistresses and Servants. Mrs. C. W. Earle.
Some Real Tiger Stories. A. S. Ghosh.
London Fish and Fish-Shops. C. J. Cornish.
Concerning Breakfast. E. V. Lucas.

Cosmopolis.—London. February.

(In English.)
The Theoretical Foundations of Socialism. W. H. Mallock.
Unpublished Letters to Gustave d'Eichthal. John Stuart Mill.
Alphonse Daudet. Edmund Gosse.

(In French.)
The Franco-Russian Alliance. Napoléon Ney.
Breton Literature. Anatole Le Braz.
Ibsen and George Sand. Victor Basch.

(In German.)
Criticism of the Socialist Future State. Adolph Wagner.
Letters from Rome. Continued. P. D. Fischer.

Alphonse Daudet. Friedrich Spielhagen.
Napoleon I. and Prussia. Max Lenz.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York.

January.

Great Gold Discoveries. Earl W. Mayo.
The Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow.
The Woman Dramatist and Her Success. Mary A. Fanton.

February.

Henry Mosler, a Painter for the People. Theodore Dreiser.
Physical Training in Our Public Schools. Mary A. Fanton.
Scientific Mothering. Mary A. Fanton.

The Dial.—Chicago.

January 16.

Energy and Art.
The Modern-Language Men in Council.

February 1.

"Lewis Carroll."
Some Ideas on Criticism. Charles L. Moore.

Dublin Review.—London. January.

English Biblical Criticism in the Thirteenth Century.
The Hiberno-Danish Predecessors of Columbus. Marion Mulhall.

St. Jerome and Rome. Dom J. Chapman.
St. Francis of Sales as a Preacher. Canon Mackey.
Christian Democracy. C. S. Devas.

Educational Review.—London. February.

The Philosophy of Conferences. William K. Hill.
University Education for Women and the Holloway Conference.
Licencie-es-lettres. W. J. Clark.
The Training of Teachers of Elementary Science. L. C. Miall.

Edinburgh Review.—London. (Quarterly.) January.

Valmy Auerstädt.
Dongola.
The Irish University Question.
The Success of the Anglo-Saxons.
Mr. Bryce on the Future of South Africa.
Indian Frontier Policy.

The Engineering Magazine.—New York. February.

The Gold Mines of the Witwatersrand, South Africa. J. H. Hammond.
Possibilities and Limitations of Electric Traction. F. J. Sprague.
Economy and Efficiency of the Large Gas Engine. Dugald Clerk.
Ship-Building as a Productive Industry in Great Britain. J. McKechnie.
Objections to Municipal Ownership of Electric Plants. T. C. Smith.
Equipment and Organization of a Fire Department. H. Bonner.
Relations of Forestation to Water Supply. H. M. Wilson.
Hot-Water System for Heating Buildings. J. J. Blackmore.
Features of Irrigation Engineering in Colorado. H. A. Crafts.
Future Supremacy in the Iron Markets of the World. J. S. Jeans.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. February.

How to Reach Klondike. W. A. Baillie-Grohman.
The Queen's Personal Interest in India. Rafiuddin Ahmad.
Napoleon I., the Great Adventurer.
The King and Queen of the Belgians. Mary S. Warren.

Fortnightly Review.—London. February.

M. Hanotaux.
The County Council Election. H. L. W. Lawson.
Shakespeare and the Earl of Pembroke. Sidney Lee.
Corea. E. H. Parker.
Forty Years in the Lobby of the House of Commons. Frederick Gale.
From Canton to Mandalay. William Johnstone.
A Remedy for Baby-Farming. Frances C. Low.
Hope for the West Indies. George Baden-Powell.
A Monroe Doctrine for China.

The Forum.—New York. February.

Antarctic Exploration and Its Importance. C. R. Markham.
Dangerous Defects of Our Electoral System.—II. J. G. Carlisle.
Relation of Production to Productive Capacity.—II. C. D. Wright.
Whence Came the American Indians? John W. Powell.

The True Meaning of the New Sugar Tariff. H. W. Wiley.
Britain's Exploitation of the Nile Valley. F. S. Penfield.
Condition of the American Working Class. F. K. Foster.
Side-Lights on Postal Reform. Orville J. Victor.
Corn and Cotton-Seed: Why the Price of Corn is Low. C. W. Davis.

Alexis de Tocqueville's "Recollections" and Self-Revelations. Karl Blind.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. February.

The Gold Regions of the Klondike. Henry C. Colver.
Alaska, the Land of the Klondike. J. H. Herron.
Andrew Jackson.—I. A. Oakley Hall.
Life in Norway. Helen Bradford.
Wheeling in Picardy. Carrie Stowe-Wait.
Religious Denominations in America: The Methodists.
The Army of the Potomac. Horatio C. King.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. February.

The Guild of Literature and Art. F. G. Kitton.
English Prosody. T. S. Omond.
The Nevill Princesses. Alison Buckler.
National Tree-Planting. G. Clarke Nuttall.
The Spanish Empire: "For the Glory Has Departed."

The Green Bag.—Boston. February.

Francis M. Scott. A. Oakley Hall.
Judicial Killing. Florence Spooner.
Some Virginia Lawyers of the Past and Present.—II.

Gunton's Magazine.—New York. February.

Postal Savings Banks. John P. Townsend.
Will the Republicans Do It?
Labor's Interest in Protection. Henry Smith Robinson.
What Determines Prices?
Recent Foreign Labor Statistics.
Some Pressing Problems. A. H. McKnight.

Hartford Seminary Record.—Hartford, Conn. (Quarterly.) February.

Use of Liturgical Forms in Worship. E. P. Parker.
Phenomenalism in Philosophy and Theology. C. M. Mead.
New Evidences for Congregationalism. A. T. Perry.
Aids to the Study of the Pentateuch and Joshua. L. B. Paton.

The Homiletic Review.—New York. February.

The Credulity of Skeptics. E. Fitch Burr.
Bible Preaching the Best Apologetic. J. Monro Gibson.
The Preacher as a Religious Force. Cunningham Geikie.
Value of a Scientific Education for the Pulpit. Elisha Gray.
Church Life and Church Work. George W. Cable.

International.—Chicago. February.

Winter Days in Jamaica, W. I.—II. Lillian D. Kelsey.
The Study of Art in Munich by Women.
Canal-Boating in Central France.

Irrigation Age.—Chicago. February.

The Antiquity of Irrigation.
A Glimpse of Hawaii.

Kindergarten Magazine.—Chicago. February.

The Child's Mental Power in Kindergarten Work. W. H. Elson.
The Child Citizen. Mary S. Gregory.
The Evolution of a Primary Teacher.—V. Kate L. Brown.

Knowledge.—London. February.

The Floor of a Continent. Grenville A. J. Cole.
Birds: From a Hole in the Mudflats. Harry F. Witherby.
Liquid Fluorine. C. F. Townsend.
The Spectra of Bright Stars. E. W. Maunder.
Ancient Red Deer Antlers. R. Lydekker.
Notes on Comets and Meteors. W. F. Denning.

Leisure Hour.—London. February.

Chess-Playing To-day. J. Arnold Green.
The Caledonia Academy, Alabama. T. Kirkpatrick.
Greenwich Observatory. E. Walter Maunder.
Australian Politics and Public Men. C. H. Irwin.

London Quarterly Review.—London. January.

The Making of New South Wales.
Cyprian: A High Churchman of the Third Century.
Minor Annals of the House of Commons.
Wild Norway.
The Story of Some English Shires.
In South Central Africa.
Agricultural Depression and Foreign Competition.

- Longman's Magazine.**—London. February.
The Sixth Duke of Devonshire. S. Arthur Strong.
Preparatory School Assistant Masters. Eric Parker.
- Ludgate.**—London. February.
Collection of War Medals at the Royal United Service Institution.
Canting Heraldry. Callum Begg.
- Macmillan's Magazine.**—London. February.
Macaulay and Lucian. Colonel Jarrett.
Some Memories of a Prison Chaplain.
What the Army Does Not Want.
The French Invasion of Ireland. Continued. C. Litton Falkiner.
- Manchester Quarterly.**—Manchester. January.
The Songs of Burns. Thomas Derby.
Voices from Sea and Shore. W. Noel Johnson.
More Silly Stories About Shakespeare. James T. Foard.
Politics: a Study of Telegraphy Poles. Edgar Atkins.
- Menorah Monthly.**—New York. February.
The Social Question.—II. M. Ellinger.
A Poet of the New York Ghetto. Leo Wilner.
- Missionary Herald.**—Boston. February.
Christian Missions and Social Progress.
The Turning of the Tide in Japan. M. L. Gordon.
- Missionary Review.**—New York. February.
The Culture of the Grace of Giving. A. T. Pierson.
Work Among the Chinese Blind. C. F. G. Cumming.
Missionary Statistics. J. Yahl.
The Land of the Lamas. E. F. Neve.
- Music.**—Chicago. February.
The Early Life of Richard Wagner. Egbert Swayne.
Moussorgsky. A. Pougin.
Ritual Chant in the Catholic Church. Edward Dickenson.
A Review of Violin-Making.—IV. W. W. Oakes.
- National Review.**—London. February.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Washington. J. W. Longley.
The Russian Advance on India. E. C. R. Thomson.
Mining and Politics in the Transvaal.
An Eton Master. Bernard Holland.
Raiding the Clergy. A. G. Boscawen.
The Tragedy of Arthur Crawford.
Mind as a Disease-Producer. Herbert Coryn.
The British Bounty to Asia. H. Kopsch.
The Engineering Struggle. Benjamin C. Browne.
- Nineteenth Century.**—London. February.
England at War. Frederick Greenwood.
The Expansion of Germany. Henry Birchenough.
German Versus British Trade in the East. Clavell Tripp.
French Officialism. Count de Calonne.
The Future of the Anglo-Afghan Alliance. Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad.
The Permanent Pacification of the Indian Frontier. G. J. Younghusband.
The Native Press in India. G. M. Chesney.
Captain Mahon's Counsels to the United States. George Suydenham Clarke.
Dante and Paganism. D. R. Fearon.
The Real Grievances of the Uitlanders. Henry Meysey-Thompson.
Great Britain's Opportunity in China. C. A. Moreing.
- North American Review.**—New York. February.
America's Interests in China. James H. Winslow.
A Comparative View of the Woman Suffrage Movement. Frances M. Abbott.
European Example for American Farmers. A. F. Weber.
Is Our Educational System Top-Heavy? Elliott Flower.
The Monetary Commission and Its Work. Charles S. Fairchild.
Lincoln's Skill as a Lawyer. James L. King.
The Crisis of Civil Service Reform. H. T. Newcomb.
Railroads Versus Canals. J. A. Latcha.
The Chinaman in American Politics. C. F. Holder.
Recollections of the Civil War.—I. William H. Russell.
- The Open Court.**—Chicago. February.
Science on the Conduct of Life. George B. Halsted.
The Judgment of Solomon. Moncure D. Conway.
History of the People of Israel.—VIII. C. H. Cornill.
The Religion of the Future. Lucian Arrat.
Modern Representations of Death. Paul Carus.
The Dunning Devil of China and Japan. Paul Carus.

Outing.—New York. February.

- Snipe-Shooting in the Hammock Lands. G. B. Mallon.
Australian Aboriginal Sports and Woodcraft. J. F. Hobbs.
Modern Ice Yachts. H. P. Ashley.
Winter Work with the Camera. John Nicol.
A Week with the Singhalese. E. M. Allaire.
Tobogganing. E. W. Sandys.
Self-Defense with a Cane. J. Bonnafous.
From Chicago to San Francisco Awheel. Margaret V. Le Long.

The Outlook.—New York. February.

- President Dole and the Hawaiian Question. Lorin A. Thurston.
Lincoln as a Literary Man. Hamilton W. Mabie.
James Russell Lowell and His Friends. Edward E. Hale.
Municipal Toronto. W. D. Gregory.
The Highlands of Kentucky. Grace F. Ryan.
The Life and Letters of Paul.—VI. Lyman Abbott.
How We Live at a Frontier Fort. Maria B. Kimball.

The Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. February.

- A Fresh View of "Manifest Destiny." James H. Bridge.
We Can Build Steel Ships. Charles E. Naylor.
Douglas Tilden, Sculptor. William D. Armes.
The Holy Grail. Emeline G. Crommelin.
The Discovery of Gold in California. Marion Bellamy.
California's Jubilee. S. G. Wilson.
Outfitting for the Klondike. L. W. Buckley.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. February.

- St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall. John St. Aubyn.
South London. Continued. Sir Walter Besant.
The Great Seal from Cromwell to Victoria.
The Campaign of Copenhagen. W. O'Connor Morris.

The Peterson Magazine.—New York. February.

- John Brown, the American Reformer. Will M. Clemens.
The Playground of Marie Antoinette. H. B. Sinclair.
The Story of Peg Woffington. Beatrice Sturges.
Via Appia: The Royal Road to Rome. Anna L. W. Smith.

The Photo-American.—New York. February.

- Formaldehyde and Formaline. J. H. Janeway.
Notes on Printing, Trimming, and Mounting. J. C. Hegarty.
Retouching Portrait Negatives. G. Rosenbacher.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. January.

- Portraiture by Flash-Light.
Photographic Doubles.
Looking for Pictures. F. C. Lambert.
Lantern Slides Taken Directly in the Camera.
Duplicate Negatives and Direct Positives.

Photographic Times.—New York. February.

- Composition.—IV. G. Davison.
Naturalistic Photography.—II. P. H. Emerson.
Photographing in the Yosemite. W. D. Murphy.
Faking and Control in Principle and Practice. A. H. Hinton.
Latitude of the Plate.
Personality in the Portrait. J. Rees.

Presbyterian Quarterly.—Richmond, Va. January.

- The Israel Tablet of Mernepthah. W. W. Moore.
The Diatessaron of Tatian and Its Evidential Value. P. P. Flournoy.
Preaching with Authority. L. B. Turnbull.
The Imprecatory Psalms. J. A. DeBaun.
The Historic Episcopate. R. C. Reed.
The Personnel of the Westminster Assembly. J. M. Mecklin.
The Blessed Hope of the Lord's Return. A. W. Pitzer.
The Logia of Jesus.

Quarterly Review.—London. January.

- Wagner and the Bayreuth Idea.
Ireland in 1798.
The Venture of Theism.
Colonial Champions in the Mother Country.
The London County Council.
Fifty Years of Liberationism.

Rosary Magazine.—Somerset, Ohio. February.

- Espousals of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Eliza A. Stark.
What is an Idea? Henry A. Brann.
The Rosary and the Holy Land. A. Azzopardi.
Iconography of St. Dominic in Fra Angelico. B. Merlin.
Some German Catholic Poets. Richard M. Johnston.

The Sanitarian.—New York. February.

- Preventive Medicine in Pennsylvania. Benjamin Lee.
Adulteration of Beer Grains. W. H. Roberson.

Watered Milk. J. A. Geisler.
A National Bureau of Health. A. N. Bell.
Proposed Amendments to the Quarantine Law.
History of the Recent Epidemic of Yellow Fever.
Ship Island Quarantine and Its Rivals. Walter Wyman.
Yellow Fever Observations by an Octogenarian. E. H. Anderson.

The School Review.—Chicago. February.
Hygiene and Sanitary Science in Secondary Schools. D. Fall.
Growth of Mind as a Real.—II. S. S. Laurie.
Methods of Attack of Originals in Geometry. H. B. Loomis.
Contribution of Mathematics to Education. Florence Milner.

Scots Magazine.—London. February.
Culture. George J. Scott.
The Christian Principle; Its Influence Upon Government. Michael Bruce, the Poet of Lochleven. Rev. P. Mearns.

The Strand Magazine.—London. (American Edition.) February.
Stilt-Racing. William G. FitzGerald.
Some Old Children's Books. Alice Waters.
How a Ship Founders. W. E. Ellis.
The First Paper-Maker (Wasps). Grant Allen.
Curious Clipped Trees. Herbert Matthews.
Insect Strength. James Scott.

The Sunday Magazine.—London. February.
Great Books.—II. F. W. Farrar.
A Two-Sworded Man of God (Neesima Shimeta). R. E. Welsh.
The Decoration of St. Paul's. W. C. E. Newbolt.
The Bishop of Steyney and His Work.
Temple Bar.—London. February.
Cocas-Keeling Islands: A Strange Community. Adam Penne.
Shakespeare and Wagner. Arthur G. Chater.

Eduard H. Grieg; the Scandinavian Tone Poet. A. E. Keeton.

United Service Magazine.—London. February.

The English Military System. Captain Ellison.
The Soudan: Why Egypt Needs It. J. S. Horner.
The German and French Military Maneuvers of 1897.
Infantry Reorganization. A. Cowell.
Former Campaigns Against the Afridis. H. Pearse.
Finland and Her Soldiers. C. E. de la Poer Beresford.
Elizabethan and Jacobean Duels.
An Imperial Army: A Dream of Conscription.
The Tirah Valley. F. W. Kingston.
The Capture of the Cape of Good Hope, 1806.

Westminster Review.—London. February.

1897: the Year of Shame.
Judicial Sex Bias.
Matthew Arnold as a Political and Social Critic. B. N. Oakeshott.
Science as a Moral Guide. H. E. Harvey.
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation. Mona Wilson.
Development in the Idea of the State. Alex. Smith.
Psychical Research and the Roentgen and Other X Rays. N. W. Sibley.
Cheap and Good Money. Robert Ewen.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. February.
Falsehoods About Toning Agents. D. Bachrach, Jr.
A Novelty in Interior Photography.
Papers for Professional Photographers.—XXXI. John A. Tennant.
Hints on Brush Development of Platinum Prints. T. Perkins.
On Heads. Thomas Aquinas.
Touching Retouching. Alfred Harriellor.
Color Photography. Gabriel Lippman.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

January 1.

The Late W. H. Riehl. With Portrait. T. H. Pantenius.
The "Alte Liebe" at Cuxhaven. H. Bohrdt.
The Monroe Doctrine. Dr. A. Charpentier.

January 15.

Evangelical Church Embroidery, etc. T. Schäfer.
Schloss Blankenburg. H. Hoffmann.

January 22.

Karl von Holtel. With Portrait. D. Todt.
Church Embroidery. Continued.

January 29.

Government in Peking. Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 5.

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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	D.	Dial.	MI.	Monthly Illustrator.
ACQ.	American Catholic Quarterly Review.	DR.	Dublin Review.	Mun.A.	Municipal Affairs.
AHReg.	American Historical Register.	ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
AHR.	American Historical Review.	Ed.	Education.	Mus.	Musie.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.	EdRL.	Educational Review. (London)	NatM.	National Magazine.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	EdRNY.	Educational Review. (New York.)	NatR.	National Review.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology	EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AMon.	American Monthly.	EL.	English Illustrated Magazine.	NewR.	New Review.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of Reviews.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NW.	New World.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.	F.	Forum.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	NAR.	North American Review.
A.	Arena.	FreeR.	Free Review.	OC.	Open Court.
AA.	Art Amateur.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	O.	Outing.
AI.	Art Interchange.	G.	Godey's.	Out.	Outlook.
Ata.	Atalanta.	GBag.	Green Bag.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GMag.	Guntton's Magazine.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PRev.	Philosophical Review.
Bad.	Badminton Magazine.	HM.	Home Magazine.	PSQ.	Philosophical Science Quarterly.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine. (London.)	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PA.	Photo-American.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine. (New York.)	Int.	Intelligence.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BW.	Biblical World.	Inter.	International.	PT.	Photographic Times.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PL.	Plot-Lore.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York.)	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	QEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	L.H.J.	Ladies' Home Journal.	R.	Rosary.
CasM.	Cassell's Magazine.	L.H.	Leisure Hour.	San.	Sanitarian.
CW.	Catholic World.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.	SRev.	School Review.
CM.	Century Magazine.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
CR.	Charities Review.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.	Sten.	Stenographer.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	Str.	Strand Magazine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
C.	Cornhill.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolis.	MR.	Methodist Review.	TB.	Temple Bar.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	MidM.	Midland Monthly.	US.	United Service.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
		MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	WR.	Westminster Review.
		Mon.	Monist.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
		M.	Month.	YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

The World of Thrift and Money Matters.

The Cotton Crop of 1897.—It is particularly interesting, in view of the cut in wages at Fall River and other New England manufacturing towns—explained by some as the result of the development of cotton mills at the South—to note the increased proportion of last year's cotton crop manufactured in the cotton-growing States. Ten years ago this section manufactured not more than 6 per cent. of a 6,500,000-bale crop, while in 1896-97 they used 11 per cent. of a crop which aggregated 8,500,000 bales—an increase from less than 400,000 bales to nearly 1,000,000. There were last year 402 mills in operation, whose 3,344,327 spindles took 981,991 bales of cotton.

The total crop amounted to 8,532,705 commercial bales, which was apportioned among the various States as follows: Alabama, 833,789; Arkansas, 605,643; Florida, 48,730; Georgia, 1,299,340; Indian Territory, 87,705; Kansas, 61; Kentucky, 414; Louisiana, 567,251; Mississippi, 1,201,000; Missouri, 24,119; North Carolina, 521,795; Oklahoma, 35,251; South Carolina, 936,463; Tennessee, 236,781; Texas, 2,122,701; Utah, 123; Virginia, 11,539.

The crop of sea island was the largest on record by some 10,000 bales, reaching the number of 104,368. Georgia supplied 64,668 of this, Florida 26,431, South Carolina 10,769, and Texas 2,500. The total amount of land devoted to cotton-raising was 23,273,209 acres, which gives an average of 0.37 per acre. The value of the uplands crop averaged 6.65 cents a pound, aggregating \$285,810,606, while the sea island at 16.58 represented a total value of \$6,000,958.

Our Trade With China.—That American trade interests in China are far more than speculative is evidenced by the report of Consul Fowler, of Chefoo, who declares that our trade in the Shanheng region has trebled in the last three years. With the present condition of fierce com-

petition in every department of business, such an unlimited market as could probably be developed in the Flowery Kingdom is a matter worthy of all attention. Consul Fowler says:

"The quarterly returns of the customs are very brief and do not give the details, but there is every reason to believe that United States trade has made great leaps in all lines—groceries, machinery, household goods, stoves, watches, and condensed milk. I know that through my efforts three lines of manufactures have been introduced here during the past four months. It is gratifying to see all the shops filling up with American goods which find a ready sale—goods that in many cases were unknown here two years ago. I was surprised last winter to find that no one here knew what rubber boots were, and yet the ground was covered with snow. This winter customers will be able to buy good American boots, and to many of them they will be a novelty. United States butter, cheese, milk, canned vegetables, meats, bacon, ham, stoves, imitation gold watches, clocks, hand sewing machines, California wines, beer, whisky, flour, oil, and cotton are having increased sales, and can be found in English and German as well as Chinese shops."

The following table shows the imports at Chefoo for the quarter ending September 30, 1897:

Description.	1894.	1897.	Increase.
Drills (pieces)—			
English and Dutch...	11,535	3,585	*7,950
American.....	25,385	69,295	43,910
Jeans (pieces)—			
English and Dutch...	2,100	2,100
American.....	220	1,100	880
Sheetings (pieces)—			
English.....	12,775	11,770	*1,005
American.....	36,565	131,835	95,275
Oil, kerosene (gallons)—			
American.....	476,100	1,932,560	1,456,460
Russian.....	+150,000	125,000	*25,000

*Decrease. +1895.

Japanese Railroad Development.—Japan has adopted, along with other Western conditions, the labor irritation which we in America know only too well. Wages are said to be rising rapidly in all skilled industries. And the frequent strikes, particularly common among the railroad-shop workers, have greatly retarded the construction of railroads which is being forwarded with such extensive aims. The leading line of the country, the Nippon Railroad Company, has set out to double the present capacity of its road, and proposes to expend about \$18,000,000 on these improvements, and American manufacturers of cars, rails, and locomotives can reasonably expect that a large part of this will come to the United States. The Imperial Department recently purchased from the Illinois Steel Works, through the China and Japan Trading Company, 24,515 tons of rails and accessories at a price of about \$833,000—the shipment to be delivered at Yokohama and Kobe—and orders for American locomotives are constantly coming in despite the hard work of the agents from British builders, who are making very special efforts to gain this particular branch of trade. The latter claim that the English locomotives last much longer and need far less repairing than those manufactured in the United States, but our builders seem to be emerging triumphantly from this competition, for 60 or 70 locomotives were recently ordered here by the government and the Japan Railroad Company. Takatu & Co. have lately purchased 20 from the Brooks Locomotive Works, and there have been various other orders, including that by Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha of 10 from the Schenectady Locomotive Works. The East is speedily becoming a most important factor in the manufacturing world.

New York's Plan to Better Trade.—A noteworthy instance of advertising on a large scale is to be found in the volume now being prepared by the New York Merchants' Association. This newly formed organization has rapidly assumed importance. It now has on its list of non-resident members more than 26,000 merchants throughout the country, while the resident members foot up to nearly 1,200. A statement recently issued shows that in the last three months there registered at the rooms of the association 3,824 representatives of out-of-town buyers from forty-nine different States and Territories. The work of the association along the lines of reducing railroad rates to visiting buyers and disseminating information in the shape of maps and circulars has been so uniformly successful that it is now proposed to extend its field

New England Loan AND Trust Company,

34 Nassau Street, New York.

Capital and Profits, \$950,000

D. O. ESHBAUGH, President.
W. W. WITMER, Vice-President.
W. F. BARTLETT, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY D. LYMAN,	R. B. FERRIS,
F. K. HIPPLE,	HENRY WHELEN,
H. J. PIERCE,	G. W. MARQUARDT,
JOHN WYMAN,	E. D. SAMSON,
D. O. ESHBAUGH,	W. W. WITMER,
	W. F. BARTLETT.

A large number of Insurance and Trust Companies, Savings Banks, Universities, Colleges, Trustees, Guardians, and private individuals have invested with the Company for years, and not one of these investors has ever lost a dollar of principal or interest in the Company's securities.

The Company offers its own Debenture Bonds, collaterally secured by carefully selected first mortgages deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as Trustee. The Bonds are issued in denominations of \$200 and upward.

WE All you have guessed about life
PAY insurance may be wrong. If you
POST- wish to know the truth, send for
AGE. "How and Why," issued by the
PENN MUTUAL LIFE, 921-3-5
Chestnut Street, Phila. AGENTS
WANTED.

of operations in a novel manner. On the principle that a true idea is just as true on a large scale as on a small one, it has decided to advertise the city of Greater New York by an elaborate volume, which is planned to cost over \$40,000. In this will be gathered complete descriptions of the attractions of the metropolis, with its most notable features of every sort. The book will be profusely illustrated by the finest artists, the collection of such men as Will H. Low, Kenyon Cox, and E. H. Blashfield having been secured, and it will be a unique résumé of the greatest of American cities. It is hoped that the work can be completed in time to use the volume next season.

Reduction of the Insurance Rate.—From the very beginning of life insurance in this country all its calculations have been founded upon a basis of 4 per cent. interest, and the recent an-

PACKER'S TAR SOAP

HEALING



EXQUISITE CLEANSER. SOOTHING. ANTISEPTIC.
FOR THE
HAIR AND SKIN

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention this magazine.

WEARING APPAREL

"When you wish the latest styles write to us."

New Suits for Spring, \$5.



Our new Spring Catalogue of styles is a mirror of fashion for dressy women. We show in it all the newest Parisian ideas in Tailor-made Suits, Skirts, etc., and will mail it *free*, together with samples of materials to select from, to the lady who wishes to dress well at moderate cost. Our designers and tailors pay particular attention to the little details of graceful hanging skirts, smart jackets and dainty effects, which go so far toward making a woman appear stylish and well dressed. All of our gowns are made to order, giving that touch of individuality and exclusiveness so dear to the feminine heart. We understand fitting from measurements sent by mail. Our new Spring Catalogue illustrates charming costumes fashioned after *La Mode's* latest dictates.

Tailor-Made Suits, \$5 up.

In Covert Cloths, Whipcords, Wool Poplins, Broadcloths, Serges, Cheviots, etc., in all of the newest Spring shades.

Outing and Blazer Suits, \$4 up.

In Duck, Crash, Pique and Linen Suitings, delightfully cool for Summer wear.

Separate Skirts, \$4 up.

We carry a full line of Skirtings, including Mohairs, Crepons, Storm and Cheviot Serges, Diagonals, Whipcords, Black Figured Goods, Silks and Satins.

We pay express charges everywhere. Our line of samples includes the newest materials for Spring and Summer wear, many of them being exclusive novelties not shown elsewhere. We also have special lines of black goods and fabrics for second mourning. Write to-day for Catalogue and samples; you will get them by return mail.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK CO., 119 and 121 West 23d St., New York City.

Bicycle Suits, \$4 up.

In Corduroys, English Tweeds, Covert Cloths, Serges, Scotch Cheviots, Mixtures, Mohair, Crash, Linen and Duck.

Bicycle Skirts, \$2.50 up.

Our new designs in Bicycle Skirts are recognized everywhere as the most practical skirts for wheeling that have yet been produced.

Capes and Jackets.

We carry a special line of fine light-weight Kerseys, Diagonals, Worsteds and Covert Cloths, especially suited for Spring and Summer Wraps.

THE PRUDENTIAL in 1897

Made Magnificent Gains in Every Department of its Business

Assets Increased to

\$23,984,569.72

Income Increased to

\$15,580,764.65

Surplus Increased to

\$5,240,118.36

Insurance in Force

Increased to

\$363,117,590.00

THE
PRUDENTIAL
HAS THE
STRENGTH OF
GIBRALTAR

The Prudential

has unexcelled facilities for transacting a large business, Industrial and Ordinary. By careful selection of risks and care to retain its members, it has been enabled, year after year, to make substantial advance. Judicious investment of funds, careful husbanding of resources, and economical management have made for absolute security combined with remunerative returns to policy-holders.

The Prudential offers the best of all that is good in Life Insurance and under the best conditions.

Life Insurance for Men, Women, and Children. Amounts, \$50,000-\$15,000. Premiums payable Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Weekly. Send for information.

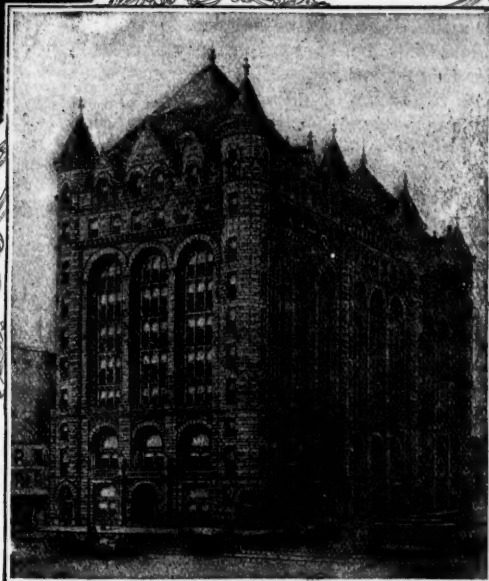
THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA

Home Office: NEWARK, N. J.

HOME OFFICE BUILDING,

Owned and Occupied by The Prudential Insurance Co. of America.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President.



nouncement by a number of leading companies of a new and uniform table of rates based upon the American tables of mortality at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest has been widely discussed. Mr. Richard A. McCurdy, president of the Mutual Life Company, has explained the change as follows:

"A continued depression in the rates of interest obtainable upon the best forms of investments, which began about ten years ago, has become more marked within the past year or two, so as to create a doubt whether the average rates of interest safely obtainable may not at some time in the future fall below the 4 per cent. which has from the beginning been established as the foundation for all life insurance calculations in this country.

"There is no reason to apprehend that for a long period to come there will be any marked reduction in the average rates obtainable on the funds now invested in the best interest-bearing securities, or that there will be any future necessity to strengthen the basis of reserves on existing business. These are safely provided for, and the present change has been adopted only with reference to new business, which will on the average remain in force to a much later date than the company's existing business.

"A favorable and by no means improbable change in financial conditions may be productive of an increase in future rates of interest, and in that case the dividends of surplus to the policy holders will be correspondingly increased. Whether this proves to be the case or not, there will be no relaxation of effort on the part of the company's management to maintain the highest possible ratio of interest income. It is probable that this conservative action may also be adopted by the other life insurance companies of this country, and it is fitting that the first step should be taken by those leading American organizations which have hitherto been regarded as the chief exponents of life insurance throughout the civilized world. The immediate effect of this change of reserve basis will be a slight increase in the rates of premium to be charged upon endowment and limited-payment life policies, and also upon ordinary life policies issued on young and middle-aged lives. At the older ages, from fifty upward, a decrease in rate occurs, inasmuch as experience has shown that the present rates charged at advanced ages can in equity be reduced, and therefore should be. It is scarcely too much to say that the history of American life insurance is contained in the record of the great companies which are foremost in this movement, and it is therefore eminently proper that they should again point out the path of orderly and energetic conservatism which leads in safety to success."

34th Annual Statement OF THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chartered 1863. (Stock.) Life and Accident Insurance.

JAMES G. BATTERSON, Pres't.

Hartford, Conn., January 1, 1893.

Paid-Up Capital, - \$1,000,000

ASSETS.

Real Estate	\$1,994,465 31
Cash on hand and in Bank	1,355,412 83
Loans on bond and mortgage, real estate	5,906,610 72
Interest accrued but not due	237,730 38
Loans on collateral security	945,400 94
Loans on this Company's Policies	1,108,580 51
Deferred Life Premiums	299,990 19
Premiums due and unreported on Life Policies	228,448 75
United States Bonds	14,000 00
State, county, and municipal bonds	3,612,646 78
Railroad stocks and bonds	4,684,205 75
Bank stocks	1,064,047 00
Other stocks and bonds	1,449,455 00

Total Assets.....\$22,868,994 16

LIABILITIES.

Reserve, 4 per cent., Life Department	\$16,650,062 00
Reserve for Re-insurance, Accident Department	1,363,817 22
Present value Installment Life Policies	436,288 00
Reserve for Claims resisted for Employers	299,066 30
Losses unadjusted	269,794 94
Life Premiums paid in advance	25,330 58
Special Reserve for unpaid taxes, rents, etc.	110,000 00

Total Liabilities.....\$19,146,359 04

Excess Security to Policy-holders.....\$3,722,635 12

Surplus to Stockholders.....\$2,722,635 12

STATISTICS TO DATE.

Life Department.

Life Insurance in force	\$91,882,210 00
New Life Insurance written in 1897	14,507,249 00
Insurance issued under the Annuity Plan is entered at the commuted value thereof as required by law.	
Returned to Policy-holders in 1897	\$1,235,585 39
Returned to Policy-holders since 1864	13,150,350 57

Accident Department.

Number Accident Claims paid in 1897	15,611
Whole number Accident Claims paid	307,990
Returned to Policy-holders in 1897	\$1,381,906 81
Returned to Policy-holders since 1864	21,210,095 96

Returned to Policy-holders in 1897	\$2,617,492 20
Returned to Policy-holders since 1864	34,360,626 53

GEORGE ELLIS, Secretary.

JOHN E. MORRIS, Ass't Secretary.

EDWARD V. PRESTON, Sup't of Agencies.

J. B. LEWIS, M.D., Surgeon and Adjutant.

SYLVESTER C. DUNHAM, Counsel.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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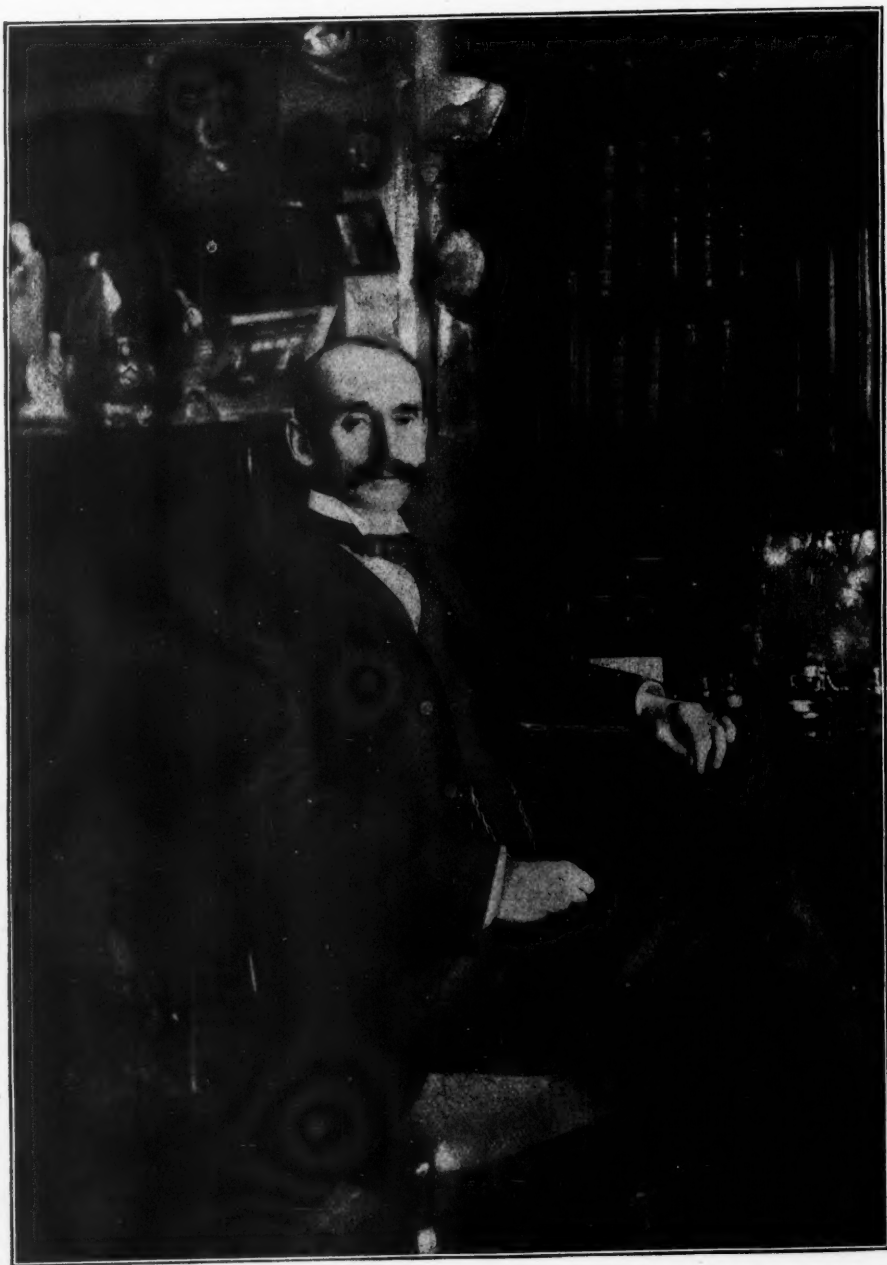


Photo by Clineinst, Washington.

JUDGE WILLIAM R. DAY,
Assistant Secretary of State.